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RECOMMENDATION: DEFERRAL TO BCRA  
FY '91 2<sup>nd</sup> (1)

# FIELD INVESTIGATION TEAM ACTIVITIES AT UNCONTROLLED HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES FACILITIES — ZONE I

NUS CORPORATION  
SUPERFUND DIVISION

336932



02-9102-08-PA  
REV. NO. 0

FINAL DRAFT  
PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT REPORT  
MEARL CORPORATION  
PEEKSKILL, NEW YORK

PREPARED UNDER  
  
TECHNICAL DIRECTIVE DOCUMENT NO. 02-9102-08  
CONTRACT NO. 68-01-7346


FOR THE  
  
ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES DIVISION  
U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

JULY 9, 1991

NUS CORPORATION  
SUPERFUND DIVISION

SUBMITTED BY:

  
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## SITE SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATION

The Mearl Corporation Site is located in a primarily industrial area on Lower South Street in Peekskill, New York. The site is approximately 20 acres in area. Lower South Street borders the west end of the site while New York-Albany Post Road (Route 9) borders the east. The Hudson River lies approximately 1,000 feet west of the site. Figures 1 and 2 provide a site location and a site map, respectively.

The Mearl Corporation is an active manufacturing company in operation since January 1, 1955 that specializes in the production of inorganic pearlescent and iridescent pigments for cosmetics. Pigments produced consist of titanium dioxide-coated mica flakes and bismuth oxychloride (Ref. No. 4). Various wastes are produced from the manufacturing process. The facility produces an acid-base liquid waste that is neutralized before discharge to the county sewer system (Ref. No. 19). The Mearl Corporation first filed a Notification of Hazardous Waste Activity with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) on August 14, 1980 and subsequently was assigned an EPA I.D. Number of NYT 370010266. This facility was designated as having generator, transporter, and treatment/storage and/or disposal facility (TSDF) status (Ref. No. 16). A Part-A permit for TSDF status was acknowledged by the U.S. EPA on January 15, 1981; no Part-B permit application has been filed according to background information. According to a Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) report dated May 31, 1984, the facility produced the following wastes: acetone, 1-butanol, cyanides, dibutyl phthalate, diethyl phthalate, dimethyl phthalate, ethyl acetate, methanol, methyl ethyl ketone (MEK), methyl isobutyl ketone, methyl methacrylate, pyridine, toluene, xylene, unknown ignitables, EP Toxic lead, unknown corrosives, and wastewater treatment sludges of chrome oxide green and iron blue pigments (Ref. No. 16). In 1987, the NYSDEC reported that lead-contained waste was no longer generated on site as of 1984 (Ref. No. 5). In addition, wastewater treatment sludge generated by Mearl Corporation after November 27, 1985 from the production of chrome oxide green and iron blue pigments are statutorily excluded by the NYSDEC from regulation as a hazardous waste (Ref. No. 39). Subsequent correspondence from the NYSDEC to Mearl dated April 29, 1988 indicated another EPA I.D. Number of NYD982719122; possibly signifying a change in the company's transporter status (Ref. No. 18). The Mearl Corporation Peekskill Site is currently identified in the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) Information System (CERCLIS) by the second EPA I.D. Number of NYD982719122 (Ref. No. 23).

Based on background information, there are four RCRA Solid Waste Management Units previously or currently located at the Mearl Corporation Site that contained hazardous wastes: two underground waste organic storage tanks, two aboveground used oil tanks, drums stored in Building 18, and drums stored in Building 2. Waste organic solvents were stored in a 5,000-gallon underground steel storage tank. A pipe connected this tank to another 5,000-gallon underground tank to catch any waste

## SITE SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATION (CONT'D)

overflow. These tanks are respectively designated as Peekskill underground storage tanks #2 and #5. Wastes within these tanks were reportedly composed of butyl acetate, nitrocellulose lacquers, and laboratory solvents (Ref. No. 4). These wastes were generated on site at the Peekskill plant or blended with small quantities of similar wastes transported from nearby Mearl Corporation facilities; the resulting waste in tanks #2 and #5 was removed for disposal off site every three to six weeks. In October 1987, the five underground storage tanks, including #2 and #5, were excavated. Storage of used oil from machinery is located in two aboveground 275-gallon tanks. It is unknown whether these oils are contaminated with CERCLA hazardous substances. Any drummed waste is stored indoors in specifically designated areas in either Building 18 or 2. A maximum inventory of 50 drums for Building 18 was reported; an inventory of Building 2 has not been determined. Flammables are reported to be removed by a licensed waste hauler upon accumulation of 40-60 drums; no disposal of hazardous waste occurs on site (Ref. No. 9).

Background information indicates that the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) completed several facility inspections since the acknowledgment of Mearl Corporation's TSD status in 1981. The facility was inspected on December 9, 1982; several RCRA administrative violations were cited; the company addressed these violations in correspondence dated April 19, 1983 (Ref. No. 7); a written response by the U.S. EPA was not located in files. On March 26, 1985, Mearl Corporation was listed as a NYSDEC Hazardous Waste Site under DEC Site Code # 3-60-503-T (Ref. No. 9). The current disposition of this matter was not revealed in site files; however, undated "Community Right to Know Program" documentation stated that the NYSDEC will likely remove Mearl Corporation from the suspected hazardous waste site list. On December 11, 1986, the NYSDEC completed an inspection of the Mearl Corporation Peekskill facility. Fifteen carboys, piles, and drums of unknown material were reported to be present on the site property. On April 22, 1987, a letter from Mearl Corporation was sent to the U.S. EPA in response to the violations noted at the site during the December 1986 inspection. Mearl Corporation countered that 31 carboys found on site during the inspection contained feedstock muscovite mica; three drums discovered on site contained used machine oil; and the two piles of unknown material contained coated mica. Mearl provided that all wastes were determined to be nonhazardous and were respectively stored, properly disposed of, and removed. On November 18, 1987 the facility was inspected by the NYSDEC; administrative violations were cited (Ref. No. 17). A response by Mearl Corporation was not located in available background information. A release of contaminants to the environment from the two drum storage areas in Buildings 2 and 18 is not expected as it is probable that any spills would either be cleaned up or contained within the building. There are no releases reported or suspected from the aboveground oil tanks; their past and current disposition is unknown. However, a release of



**SITE SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATION (CONT'D)**

contaminants from the underground tanks waste unit is a concern. Subsequent to the removal of the five underground storage tanks in October 1987, including waste tanks #2 and #5, Mearl Corporation completed soil sampling; a soil gas survey; soil boring and sampling; and soil boring, monitoring well installation, and groundwater sampling. Specifics are outlined in Section III, Existing Analytical Data. Summarily, analyses of groundwater from these on site monitoring wells conducted from 1988 through 1990 indicate the presence of lead and chloroform above detection limits downgradient to the area of the excavated tank farm (Ref. No. 2). The maximum concentrations detected were 40 milligrams per liter (mg/L) of lead and 5.8 ug/L of chloroform. Based on limited available information on tank contents, a release from product storage areas versus the two waste tanks is not discernable. Mearl Corporation correspondence dated February 5, 1990 indicates that there is concern by the neighboring Peekskill Plaza Shopping Center of potential off site migration contamination by Mearl Corporation to the shopping center; however, Mearl Corporation disputed this (Ref. No. 38). Specific data was not present in site files. Further investigation would be required to determine off site migration of contamination attributable to the Mearl Corporation.

Although a release from the site to surface water, soil, or air is not indicated, there is evidence that hazardous substances have been released to groundwater from one of the four solid waste management units located at Mearl Corporation. Specifically, existing analytical data indicates the presence of lead and chloroform, potentially attributable to the underground storage tank waste unit, in groundwater downgradient of the tanks' previous location. For the purposes of this Environmental Priorities Initiative (EPI) Preliminary Assessment, **DEFERRAL TO RCRA** is recommended.

Ref. Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 9, 16, 17, 18, 25, 38

# SITE ASSESSMENT REPORT: PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT

## PART I: SITE INFORMATION

1. Site Name Mearl Corporation Alias N/A  
 Street 1057 Lower South Street  
 City Peekskill State New York Zip 10566

2. County Westchester County Code 119 Cong. Dist. 21

3. CERCLIS ID No. NYD982719122 \*EPA I.D.-# NYT3700 10266 associated with  
hauler & TSDF status (Ref. Nos. 5, 16, 25)

4. Block No. 1 (Section 32.20) Lot No. 2

5. Latitude 41° 16' 22" N Longitude 73° 56' 11" W  
 USGS Quad. Peekskill

6. Approximate size of site 20 acres

7. Owner Mearl Corporation Tel. No. (914) 737-2554  
 Street 1057 Lower South Street  
 City Peekskill State N.Y. Zip 10566

8. Operator Mearl Corporation Tel. No. (914) 737-2554  
 Street 1057 Lower South Street  
 City Peekskill State N.Y. Zip 10566

9. Type of Ownership  
☒ Private ☐ Federal ☐ State  
☐ County ☐ Municipal ☐ Unknown ☐ Other \_\_\_\_\_

10. Owner/Operator Notification on File  
☒ RCRA 3001 Date 11/19/80 ☐ CERCLA 103C Date \_\_\_\_\_  
☐ None ☐ Unknown

11. Permit Information

Permit	Permit No.	Date Issued	Expiration Date	Comments
<u>NPDES</u>	<u>Unknown</u>	<u>Unknown</u>	<u>Unknown</u>	<u>Discharge</u> <u>under permit</u> <u>issued to City</u> <u>of Peekskill</u> <u>(Ref. No 4)</u>
<u>Air Emissions</u>	<u>Unknown</u>	<u>Unknown</u>	<u>Unknown</u>	

12. Site Status

☒ Active ☐ Inactive ☐ Unknown

13. Years of Operation January 1, 1955 to Present

14. Identify the types of waste sources (e.g., landfill, surface impoundment, piles, stained soil, above- or below-ground tanks or containers, land treatment, etc.) on site. Initiate as many waste unit numbers as needed to identify all waste sources on site.

(a) Waste Sources

Waste Unit No.	Waste Source Type	Facility Name for Unit
1	<u>Underground Storage Tanks</u>	<u>Peekskill Underground Storage Tanks #2 &amp; #5; Building #18 Drainage Tank</u>
2	<u>Aboveground Storage Tanks</u>	<u>Aboveground Used Oil Tanks</u>
3	<u>Drums</u>	<u>Building #18 Warehouse Drum Storage</u>
4	<u>Drums</u>	<u>Building #2 Drum Storage</u>

(b) Other Areas of Concern

Identify any miscellaneous spills, dumping, etc. on site; describe the materials and identify their locations on site.

During a facility inspection conducted on December 11, 1986 by the NYSDEC, an inspector observed scattered carboys, drums, and piles of unknown contents on the "hill area" of the Mearl Corporation property (Ref. No.5). Subsequent to the inspection, Mearl Corporation had each of the carboys, drums, and piles sampled. The analyses showed that the carboys contained muscovite mica, indian mica, classified mica, and basin mica. Mearl reports that these materials are the company's "basic raw material". Analysis also indicated that the drums contained used oil "from machinery" and that the two miscellaneous piles contained coated mica.

Ref. Nos. 3, 4, 5, 7, 12, 16, 19, 22, 23, 25, 27

15. Information available from

Contact Amy Brochu Agency U.S. EPA Region 2 Tel. No. (908) 906-6802  
Preparer Karen Schmidt Agency NUS Corp. Region 2 FIT Date June 28, 1991

**PART II: WASTE SOURCE INFORMATION (For RCRA Solid Waste Management Unit)**

For each of the waste units identified in Part I, complete the following items.

Waste Unit 1 - Underground Storage Tanks

**Source Type**

<input type="checkbox"/> Landfill	<input type="checkbox"/> Land Treatment
<input type="checkbox"/> Surface Impoundment	<input type="checkbox"/> Chemical Waste Pile
<input type="checkbox"/> Drums	<input type="checkbox"/> Scrap Metal or Junk Pile
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Tanks/Containers	<input type="checkbox"/> Tailings Pile
<input type="checkbox"/> Contaminated Soil	<input type="checkbox"/> Trash Pile
<input type="checkbox"/> Pile	<input type="checkbox"/> Other

**Description:**

The facility generates approximately 5,000 gallons of waste organic solvents per year. This waste solvent was reportedly stored in a 5,000-gallon underground steel tank. This tank was provided with an overflow to a second 5,000-gallon underground steel tank. The storage and overflow tanks are designated as Peekskill underground storage tanks #2 and #5, respectively. When in service, the contents of these double walled steel tanks were removed every three to six weeks. The tanks were cleaned out, inspected, and pressure-tested every two to four years. A third underground waste storage tank is reported to exist at the Peekskill facility. This 300-gallon tank is designed to contain spills draining from the Building 18 flammable storage area.

In October 1987, five underground storage tanks, including #2 and #5, were removed in accordance with the Mearl Corporation closure plan. At this time, four monitoring wells were installed around the "tank farm" to characterize and delineate any contamination.

**Hazardous Waste Quantity**

The quantity of hazardous waste is assumed under a worst case scenario to be equivalent to the ten thousand gallon capacity of the two waste organic solvent tanks. As the 300-gallon tank would contain materials from the waste unit #2 drum storage area, the quantity of waste associated with the tank is not included in the calculation of waste quantity under storage tanks.

**Hazardous Substances/Physical State**

The major components of the liquid waste stored in the underground storage tanks are water, butyl acetate, nitrocellulose lacquers, and laboratory solvents. Mearl Corporation reported that the contents of these tanks were always liquid, flammable, without toxic pigment, and to exhibit a pH between 5 and 9 units. A May 31, 1984 Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) report indicated that Mearl produced the following wastes: cyanides, acetone, 1-butanol, dibutyl phthalate, diethyl phthalate, dimethyl phthalate, ethyl acetate, methanol, methyl ethyl ketone, methyl methacrylate, pyridine, toluene, xylene, ignitables, EP Toxic lead, and corrosives. It did not specify if these wastes were contained in underground storage tanks. The majority of materials listed are liquids; it is assumed, for the purposes of this report, that these wastes were probably stored in tanks #2 and #5.

#### **SWMU - Specific Conclusion**

Existing analytical data indicate that an observed release of lead has occurred from this solid waste management unit. Analyses of groundwater samples collected from on-site monitoring wells downgradient from the three product and two waste tanks in the period 1988 to 1990 indicate the presence of lead and chloroform above a 5.0 ug/L detection limit. Specifically, maximum concentrations detected were 40 mg/L of lead and 5.8 ug/L of chloroform. It was reported by the contractor, Dunn Geoscience, that these samples were very silty at the time of collection and that the silt may have contributed to the elevated lead concentration. Dunn recommended additional sampling of these wells using filtered groundwater samples. A release to groundwater from product storage tanks versus waste tanks is not discernable based on available background information on the contents of the tanks.

Ref. Nos. 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 16, 18

**PART II: WASTE SOURCE INFORMATION (For RCRA Solid Waste Management Unit)**

For each of the waste units identified in Part I, complete the following items.

Waste Unit 2 - Aboveground Storage Tanks

**Source Type**

<input type="checkbox"/> Landfill	<input type="checkbox"/> Land Treatment
<input type="checkbox"/> Surface Impoundment	<input type="checkbox"/> Chemical Waste Pile
<input type="checkbox"/> Drums	<input type="checkbox"/> Scrap Metal or Junk Pile
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Tanks/Containers	<input type="checkbox"/> Tailings Pile
<input type="checkbox"/> Contaminated Soil	<input type="checkbox"/> Trash Pile
<input type="checkbox"/> Pile	<input type="checkbox"/> Other

**Description:**

Mearl Corporation reportedly generates used oil "from machinery" utilized in the manufacturing process. These waste oils may initially be drummed; however, the material reportedly is ultimately stored in two aboveground carbon steel tanks. The location, condition, or containment of these two storage tanks is unknown; no spills or leaks have been reported for the waste units.

**Hazardous Waste Quantity**

The storage capacity of each of these tanks is 275 gallons. It is assumed under worst case scenario that the hazardous waste quantity for the two tanks is equivalent to 550 gallons.

**Hazardous Substances/Physical State.**

Waste oil is categorically excluded as a hazardous substance under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA). However, the used oils generated "from machinery" at Mearl Corporation may be process-contaminated with CERCLA-eligible substances and are, therefore, considered under a worst case scenario to be a liquid hazardous substance.

**SWMU - Specific Conclusion**

Based on available background information, no release of hazardous substances is known, alleged, or suspected to have occurred from this unit.

Ref. Nos. 4, 5, 6

**PART II: WASTE SOURCE INFORMATION (For RCRA Solid Waste Management Unit)**

For each of the waste units identified in Part I, complete the following items.

Waste Unit	<u>3</u>	-	<u>Drums</u>
Source Type			
<u>      </u> Landfill		<u>      </u> Land Treatment	
<u>      </u> Surface Impoundment		<u>      </u> Chemical Waste Pile	
<u>  X  </u> Drums		<u>      </u> Scrap Metal or Junk Pile	
<u>      </u> Tanks/Containers		<u>      </u> Tailings Pile	
<u>      </u> Contaminated Soil		<u>      </u> Trash Pile	
<u>      </u> Pile		<u>      </u> Other	

**Description:**

As a manufacturing plant, the Mearl Corporation has a large warehouse designated as Building 18; a part of this warehouse is designated for the storage of flammable materials, including drums of hazardous waste. The storage area is described as having a cement floor with no drains. However, there is a single drain beyond the storage area located in the building connecting to a 300-gallon, double-walled underground storage tank. A 1987 Contingency Plan for the facility indicates that Building 18 contains substantial flammable product and raw material; there is little flammable waste. This facility occasionally receives shipment of hazardous waste from two other facilities owned by Mearl Corporation.

**Hazardous Waste Quantity**

A December 11, 1986 NYSDEC inspection report indicated the presence on site of: six 55-gallon drums of flammable waste, twenty-four 55-gallon drums of contaminated floor waste, and one 55-gallon drum of corrosive waste; the specific location of these drums was not defined. The total number of waste drums stored in this area reportedly has not exceeded 50 drums. It is assumed, under a worst case scenario, that the hazardous waste quantity equals the largest inventory reported of 50 drums.

**Hazardous Substances/Physical State**

The drums of waste in this area reportedly consist of mostly combustible solidified previously flammable materials. The waste contains no free liquids and reportedly may have been generated from the solidification of sludge from drawdown drums or from underground tank cleanouts. Rarely, there may also be one or more drums of flammable liquid. Additionally, the possible presence of heavy metal hazardous waste in drums was reported; the phase of this waste was not indicated.

**SWMU- Specific Conclusion**

Based on available background information, no release of hazardous substances is known, alleged, or suspected to have occurred from this unit. If a drum of solidified waste was to spill, it would remain on the cement floor of the building until cleaned up. If a drum of flammable waste was to spill and not be remediated, it would be contained within the building or travel to the single floor drain located beyond the storage area which leads to the 300-gallon underground storage tank.

Ref. Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, 16, 18

## PART II: WASTE SOURCE INFORMATION (For RCRA Solid Waste Management Unit)

For each of the waste units identified in Part I, complete the following items.

Waste Unit 4 - Drums

### Source Type

<input type="checkbox"/> Landfill	<input type="checkbox"/> Land Treatment
<input type="checkbox"/> Surface Impoundment	<input type="checkbox"/> Chemical Waste Pile
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Drums	<input type="checkbox"/> Scrap Metal or Junk Pile
<input type="checkbox"/> Tanks/Containers	<input type="checkbox"/> Tailings Pile
<input type="checkbox"/> Contaminated Soil	<input type="checkbox"/> Trash Pile
<input type="checkbox"/> Pile	<input type="checkbox"/> Other

### Description:

The southeast corner of Building 2 reportedly contains an area of hazardous waste storage which is roped off. There are no floor drains in this storage area; however, a floor drain is reportedly located in the northeast end of Building 2. It is unknown if there exists a drainage path from the storage area to the drain; it is unknown to what or where this drain leads.

### Hazardous Waste Quantity

Background information does not describe storage capacity of the Building 2 area or report an inventory of drums. However, based on an inventory of 50 drums reported for Building 18, it is assumed that Building 2 contains no more than 50 drums.

### Hazardous Substances/Physical State

Drums may contain flammable liquids or solids which could be toxic as well as combustible. Additionally, the possible presence of heavy metals hazardous waste was reported; the phase of this waste was not indicated.

### SWMU- Specific Conclusion

Based on available background information, no release of hazardous substances is known, alleged, or suspected to have occurred from this unit. If a drum of solidified waste was to spill, it would remain on the floor of the building until cleaned up. If liquid waste were to spill and not be remediated, it would be contained within the building or possibly lead to the drain indicated in the northeast end of the building.

Ref. No. 6



### **PART III: EXISTING ANALYTICAL DATA**

An area of concern on site at the Mearl Corporation is the location of a former underground storage tank farm. The tank farm was reported to be approximately 20 feet by 50 feet in area, and situated along the southern property line of the site adjacent to several buildings. On October 8 and 9, 1987, the tank farm, consisting of five underground storage tanks numbered 2 through 6, were excavated from the site.

Soil samples were collected at the time of the excavation by Dunn Geoscience Inc., adjacent to tank numbers 2 and 5 that formerly contained hazardous wastes. These excavations were later filled with clean soil. On June 13, 1988, soil from above the tank pad and soil from a strip of land along the length of the former tank farm was also excavated (Ref. No. 2). The area excavated measured 20 feet by 50 feet along the southern boundary of the site; the depth of this excavation is unknown. A soil gas survey was conducted by Dunn Geoscience Inc. in the former tank farm area on August 23 and 24, 1988. Analytical results from this survey reportedly indicated "no significant environmental impact" relative to any volatile organic compounds (VOCs) in the upper soils; data was not provided. Five soil borings were drilled during November 1988 and 10 soil samples were collected by Dunn Geoscience and analyzed for total lead, VOCs, and base-neutral semivolatile organic compounds (BNSVOCs). Analytical results of the soil samples reportedly indicated no areas of concern for VOCs and BNVOCs, but there reportedly was a "limited environmental impact" from lead; data was not provided.

Groundwater samples were collected on January 26, 1990 from the four monitoring wells. Samples from well DGC-1 and DGC-2 were analyzed for VOCs and lead, while groundwater samples collected from DGC-3 and DGC-4 were analyzed for VOCs, lead, and BNVOCs. From January 24 through 26, 1990, Dunn Geoscience Corporation drilled four soil borings and installed four monitoring wells. Soil samples were collected from downgradient borings (DGC-2, DGC-3, DGC-4) at 5-foot intervals. Samples were then analyzed for EP-Toxicity lead. Lead was found in all samples at concentrations below the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) for lead of 5.0 micrograms per liter (ug/L). Analytical results for groundwater indicated the detection of chloroform, toluene, 1,1-chlorobenzene, and 1,2-dichlorethane in samples below the quantifiable detection limit.

However, analytical results from groundwater sampling of well DGC-4 contained 5.8 parts per billion (ppb) of chloroform, which is slightly above the NYS reporting limit of 5.0 ppb for chloroform. Lead was found to be present above the detection limits and in excess of NYS Drinking Water Standards limit of 0.05 mg/L and the groundwater standard of 0.025 ug/L, in all three samples (DGC-2, DGC-3, DGC-4) with a maximum concentration of 40 mg/L in DGC2; however, Dunn Geoscience reported that results may have been affected by the high silt content of the samples and recommended additional sampling of these wells using filtered groundwater.

In March 1990, an analytical report by EnviroTest Laboratories Inc. showed that polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) were not present in soils sampled on January 18, 1990. The reason for or location of these samples was not indicated.

No sampling was conducted by NUS Corporation Region 2 FIT.

Ref. Nos. 2, 9, 18, 20, 21

## **PART IV: HAZARD ASSESSMENT**

### **GROUNDWATER ROUTE**

1. Describe the likelihood of a release of contaminant(s) to the groundwater as follows: observed release, suspected release, or none. Identify contaminants detected or suspected and provide a rationale for attributing them to the site. For observed release, define the supporting analytical evidence.

There is an observed release to groundwater from one of the four solid waste management units located at Mearl Corporation. A release to groundwater from the drums located in either Building 18 or 2 is not suspected as the majority of these materials are solidified and any liquids are contained within the building, thus limiting the transport of wastes to groundwater. A release to groundwater from the two used oil aboveground tanks has not been indicated; however, the condition and containment of these tanks determining probability of release to groundwater has not been described. However, a release to groundwater from the three product storage tanks, or two organic waste tanks designated as Peekskill underground storage tanks #2 and #5, is observed on the basis of existing analytical data which indicates the presence of an elevated level of lead in downgradient monitoring wells. The maximum concentration detected was 40 mg/L of lead. In addition, chloroform was detected above the detection limit in downgradient monitoring wells at a maximum of 5.8 ug/L. A release from the product versus waste tanks is not discernable based on available information on tank contents and groundwater contamination.

Ref. Nos. 2, 3, 9, 11

2. Describe the aquifer of concern; include information such as depth, thickness, geologic composition, areas of karst terrain, permeability, overlying strata, confining layers, interconnections, discontinuities, depth to water table, groundwater flow direction.

In the vicinity of the site, brown coarse-to-fine sands with quantities of silt and coarse- to fine-sandy gravels are encountered as surficial deposits. Gray silty sand and occasionally gray silt was typically encountered at the water table which occurs at a depth of 12 to 15 feet. Bedrock in the vicinity of the site consists of a series of massive igneous intrusions of hornblendite, gabbro, norite and pyroxenite known collectively as the Cortlandt Complex. This intrusion belongs to the Ordovician Period of the Paleozoic Era and has intruded into the Hudson River thickness of glacial till deposits from the Quarternary Period of the Pleistocene Epoch. These glacial materials consist of unconsolidated deposits of sand, silt, gravel and boulders. The permeability of the bedrock is estimated to be less than  $10^{-7}$  cm/sec, the permeability of the glacial deposits range from  $10^{-3}$  to  $10^{-5}$  cm/sec. Groundwater flow is south/southwest towards the unnamed tributary.

Ref. Nos. 2, 24

3. What is the depth from the lowest point of waste disposal/storage to the highest seasonal level of the saturated zone of the aquifer of concern?

The depth below the surface of the underground storage tanks is unknown. A depth of 6 feet is assumed. The depth to the water table is approximately 12 feet; therefore, the depth to the highest seasonal level of the aquifer of concern is 6 feet.

Ref. No. 2

4. Identify and determine the distance to and depth of the nearest well that is currently used for drinking purposes?

The nearest potable well is located approximately 3,250 feet south of the site and is tapped into the bedrock aquifer. Available background information does not indicate the depth to the bedrock aquifer.

Ref. Nos. 27, 29

5. If a release to groundwater is observed or suspected, determine the number of people that obtain drinking water from wells that are documented or suspected to be located within the contamination boundary of the release.

A release of contamination from the site is documented to have occurred; the contamination boundary of the release is suspected under a worst case scenario to be a 1-mile radius. There are two private potable wells located approximately 3,250 to 4,000 feet south/southwest of the site. It is estimated, therefore, that there are approximately eight people that obtain drinking water from these two wells suspected to be located within the contamination boundary of release.

Ref. Nos. 2, 27, 29

6. Identify the population served by wells that are not expected to be contaminated located within 4 miles of the site that draw from the aquifer of concern.

<u>Distance</u>	<u>Population</u>
0 - $\frac{1}{4}$ mi	0
> $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ mi	0
> $\frac{1}{2}$ - 1 mi	0
> 1 - 2 mi	275
> 2 - 3 mi	70
> 3 - 4 mi	122

State whether groundwater is blended with surface water, groundwater, or both before distribution.

Groundwater is not blended with surface water, groundwater or both before distribution.

Ref. Nos. 29, 34, 35, 36

7. Identify uses of groundwater within 4 miles of the site (i.e. private drinking source, municipal source, municipal and private, commercial, irrigation, unuseable).

Groundwater within 4 miles of the site is used as a private drinking source and for commercial purposes.

Ref. No. 29

## **SURFACE WATER ROUTE**

- 8. Describe the likelihood of a release of contaminant(s) to surface water as follows: observed release, suspected release, or none. Identify contaminants detected or suspected and provide a rationale for attributing them to the site. For observed release, define the supporting analytical evidence.**

A release of contaminants from the four solid waste management units located at Mearl Corporation to surface water is not suspected or observed. There have been no surface spills or releases attributed to the site. There would be no suspected release to surface waters from drummed wastes stored in either Buildings 18 or 2, as the majority of wastes are solidified and liquid wastes would be contained within the buildings or drainage areas. Additionally, there is no overland pathway to surface waters from the Peekskill storage tanks #2 and #5 as these tanks are underground. It is unknown if there is groundwater discharge to surface water. The only solid waste management unit that could possibly release contaminants to surface water would be the two 275-gallon aboveground used oil tanks. The location, condition, or containment of these two storage tanks is unknown; no leaks or spills have been reported from the units.

There is no overland migration pathway from the site to surface water as the topography, roads, and buildings of the area are barriers to surface water entry. However, a storm drain is located on the northwest border of the site. Storm drains in the Peekskill area previously led to the sewage treatment plant located approximately 1.5 miles northwest of the site. Following treatment, this water was then discharged to the Annsville Creek which flows into the Hudson River. These storm drains no longer lead to this plant and their current discharge point is unknown. Therefore, it is assumed that these drains may now directly discharge to either or both Annsville Creek or the Hudson River.

Ref. Nos. 3, 9, 11, 27, 36

- 9. Identify the nearest downslope surface water. If possible, include a description of possible surface drainage patterns from the site.**

The nearest surface water is an unnamed tributary to Lents Cove which flows into the Hudson River. However, there is no overland runoff pathway from the site to this unnamed tributary. Surface water runoff into the storm drain located on the northwest border of the site may discharge to Annsville Creek and/or the Hudson River.

Ref. Nos. 3, 27, 36

- 10. What is the distance in feet to the nearest downslope surface water? Measure the distance along a course that runoff can be expected to follow**

There is no overland surface water pathway. Surface water runoff into the storm drain located on the northwest border of the site may discharge to Annsville Creek located 1.5 miles northwest of the site, or the Hudson River. The Annsville Creek flows into the Hudson River approximately 3,500 feet from the sewage treatment plant.

Ref. Nos. 3, 27, 36

- 11. Determine the type of floodplain that the site is located within.**

The site is located outside the 500-year floodplain.

Ref. No. 8

12. Identify drinking water intakes in surface waters within 15 miles downstream of the site. For each intake identify: the name of the surface water body in which the intake is located, the distance in miles from the point of surface water entry, population served, and stream flow at the intake location.

<u>Intake</u>	<u>Distance</u>	<u>Population Served</u>	<u>Flow (cfs)</u>
---------------	-----------------	--------------------------	-------------------

There are no surface water intakes located on the Hudson River within 15 miles downstream of the site.

Ref. Nos. 10, 28

13. Identify fisheries that exist within 15 miles downstream of the point of surface water entry. For each fishery specify the following information:

<u>Fishery Name</u>	<u>Water Body Type</u>	<u>Flow (cfs)</u>	<u>Saline/ Fresh/ Brackish</u>
Hudson River	Large River	10,000	Brackish

Ref. Nos. 13, 26, 27, 36

14. Identify surface water sensitive environments that exist within 15 miles of the point of surface water entry. For each sensitive environment specify the following:

<u>Sensitive Environment</u>	<u>Water Body Type</u>	<u>Flow (cfs)</u>	<u>(miles)</u>
Hudson River Habitat of Endangered Species	Large River	10,000	> 15*
Hudson River Wetlands	Large River	10,000	9

\* entire Hudson River estuary system.

Ref. Nos. 11, 13, 14, 27

15. If a release to surface water is observed or suspected, identify any intakes, fisheries, and sensitive environments from question Nos. 12-14 that are or may be located within the contamination boundary of the release.

A release to surface water is not observed or suspected from this site.

Ref. No. 11, 13, 27

#### SOIL EXPOSURE PATHWAY

16. Determine the number of people that occupy residences or attend school or day care on or within 200 feet of the site property.

Based on visual observations during an NUS Region 2 FIT off-site reconnaissance, there are approximately eight people that occupy residences within 200 feet of the site property.

Ref. Nos. 3

17. Determine the number of people that regularly work on or within 200 feet of the site property.

The number of people that work on or within 200 feet of the site property are the 200 employees of Mearl Corporation and an estimated 75 people who work at the nearby mall.

Ref. Nos. 3, 4

- 18 Identify terrestrial sensitive environments on or within 200 feet of the site property.

There are no terrestrial sensitive environments within 200 feet of the site property.

Ref. Nos. 3, 27

#### AIR ROUTE

19. Describe the likelihood of release of contaminants to air as follows: observed release, suspected release, or none. Identify contaminants detected or suspected and provide a rationale for attributing them to the site. For observed release define the supporting analytical evidence.

There is no suspected or observed releases of contaminants from the Mearl Corporation Site to air. A release to air from the four solid waste management units located at Mearl Corporation is not suspected or observed. All wastes on site are reportedly contained within drums, or closed aboveground and underground storage tanks. Additionally, there is no indication of spills on site, further limiting the potential for volatilization of wastes to air.

Ref. No. 3

20. Determine populations that reside within 4 miles of the site.

<u>Distance</u>	<u>Population</u>
0 - $\frac{1}{4}$ mi	30
> $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ mi	1,222
> $\frac{1}{2}$ - 1 mi	2,766
> 1 - 2 mi	14,726
> 2 - 3 mi	13,902
> 3 - 4 mi	15,712

Ref. No. 1

21. Identify sensitive environments, including wetlands and associated wetlands acreage, within  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile of the site.

<u>0-<math>\frac{1}{2}</math> Mile</u>	<u><math>\frac{1}{4}</math> - <math>\frac{1}{2}</math> Mile</u>
<u>Sensitive Environments/Wetland Acreage</u>	<u>Sensitive Environments/Wetland Acreage</u>

There are no sensitive environments/wetland acreage within a 0.5 mile radius of the Mearl Corporation site.

Ref. Nos. 3, 27

22. If a release to air is observed or suspected, determine the number of people that reside or are suspected to reside within the area of air contamination from the release.

A release to air from the solid waste management units on site is not observed or suspected.

Ref. No. 3

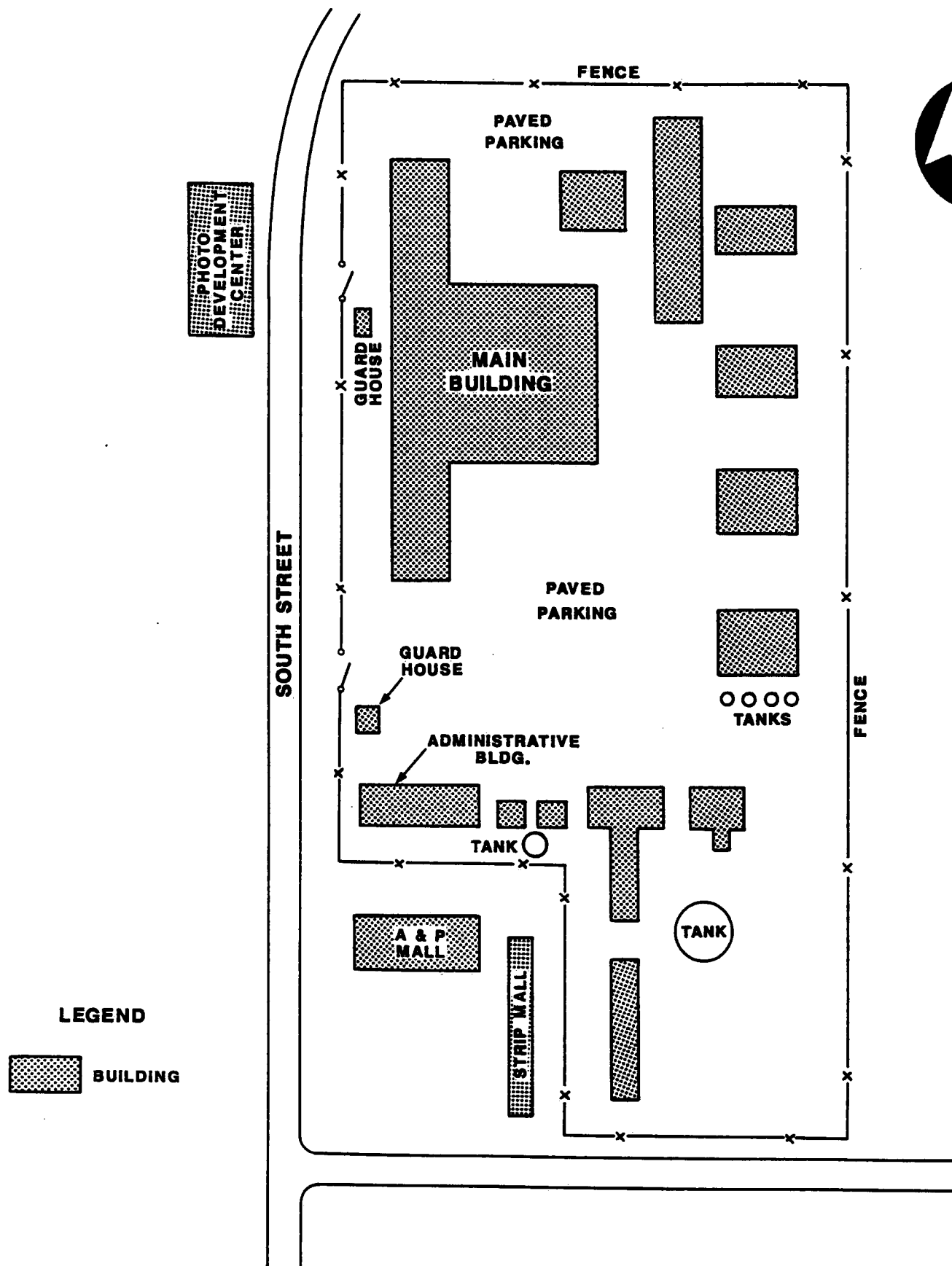
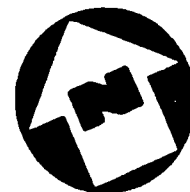
23. If a release to air is observed or suspected, identify any sensitive environments, listed in question No. 21, that are or may be located within the area of air contamination from the release.

A release to the air from the solid waste management units on site is not observed or suspected.

Ref. No. 3

**ATTACHMENT 1**





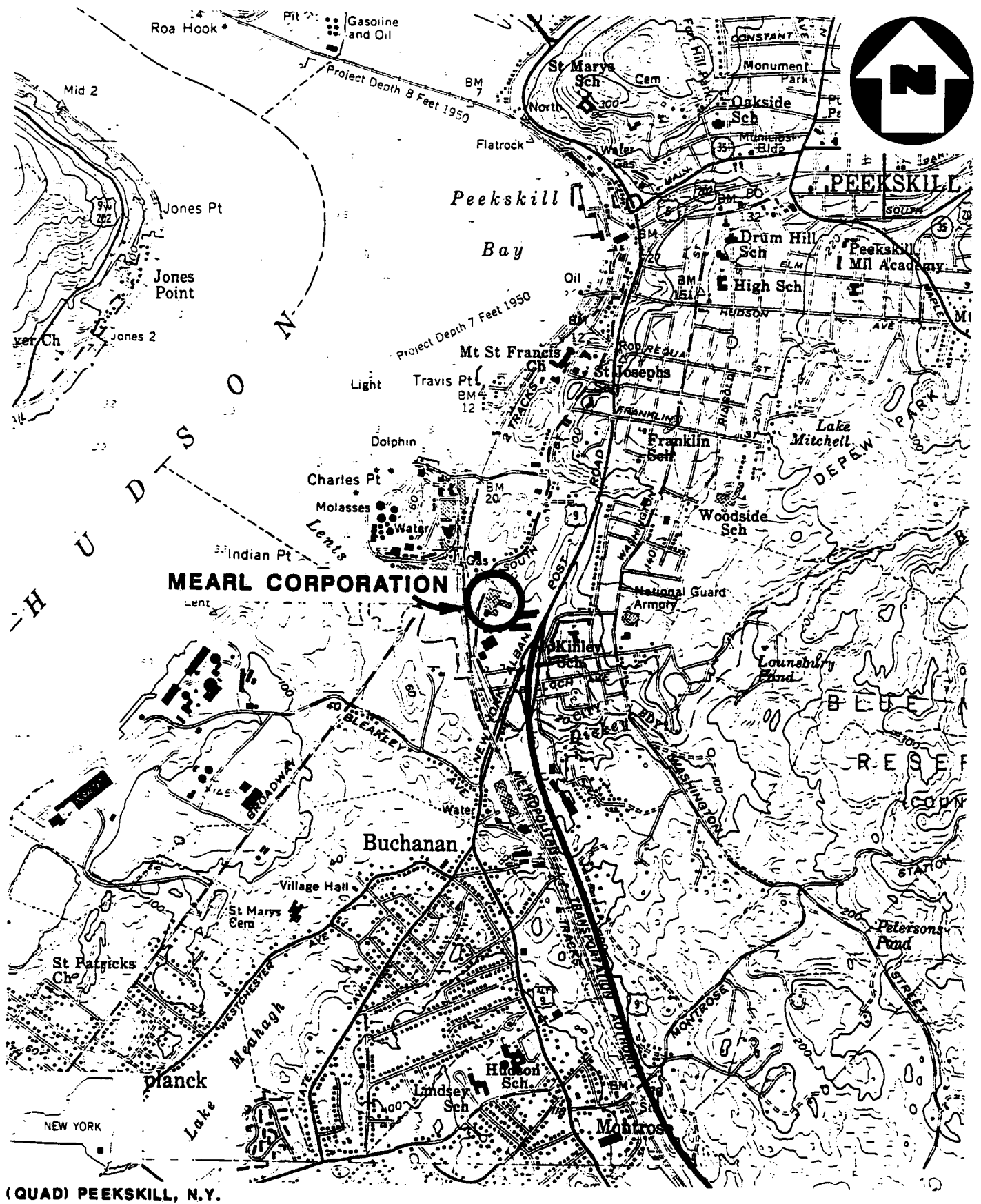
**SITE MAP**

**MEARL CORPORATION, PEEKSKILL, N.Y.**

**NOT TO SCALE**

**FIGURE 2**



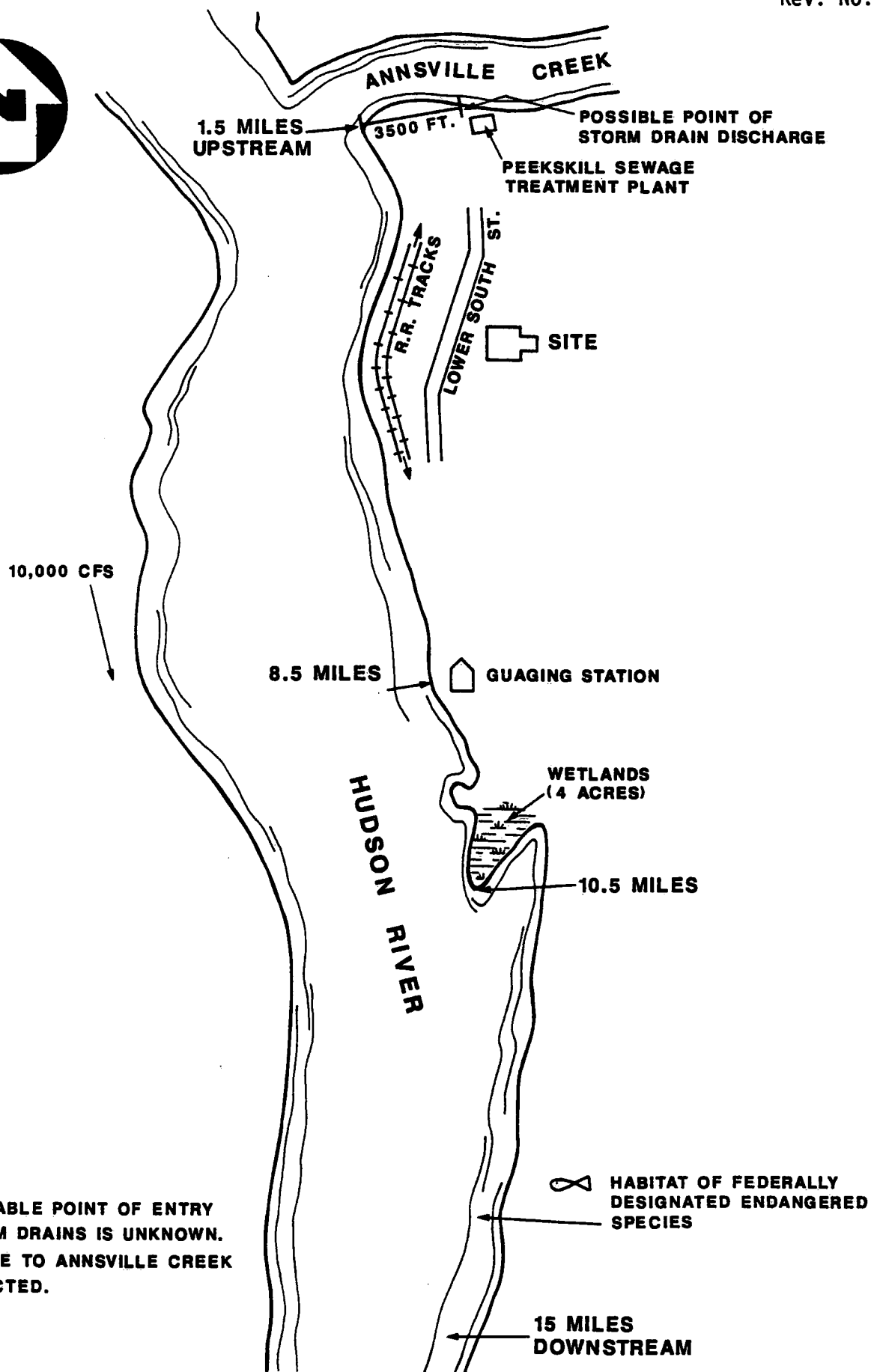


(QUAD) PEEKSKILL, N.Y.

**SITE LOCATION MAP**  
**MEARL CORPORATION, PEEKSKILL, N.Y.**

SCALE : 1" = 2000'





NOTE : PROBABLE POINT OF ENTRY  
VIA STORM DRAINS IS UNKNOWN.  
DISCHARGE TO ANNSVILLE CREEK  
IS SUSPECTED.

**15 MILE SURFACE WATER PATHWAY MAP**  
**MEARL CORPORATION, PEEKSKILL, N.Y.**

NOT TO SCALE

**FIGURE 3**



EXHIBIT A

PHOTOGRAPH LOG

MEARL CORPORATION  
PEEKSKILL, NEW YORK

OFF-SITE RECONNAISSANCE: MARCH 6, 1991

MEARL CORPORATION  
PEEKSKILL, NEW YORK  
MARCH 6, 1991

PHOTOGRAPH INDEX

ALL PHOTOGRAPHS WERE TAKEN BY KAREN SCHMIDT

<u>Photo Number</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Time</u>
1P-2,3	Photo facing front northeast side of Mearl Corporation. Warehouse #1.	1256
1P-3,4	Photo facing middle northeast side of Mearl Corporation. Warehouse #2 and aboveground storage tank.	1256
1P-4,5	Photo facing rear northeast side of Mearl Corporation. Aboveground storage tank, silo and warehouse #3.	1256
1P-6	Photo facing northeast front entrance administrative building and guardhouse.	1302

MEARL CORPORATION, PEEKSKILL, NEW YORK



1P-2,3

March 6, 1991

Photo facing front northeast side of Mearl Corporation. Warehouse .

1256

02-9102-08-PA  
Rev. No. 0

MEARL CORPORATION, PEEKSKILL, NEW YORK



1P-3,4

March 6, 1991

Photo facing middle northeast side of Mearl Corporation. Warehouse

1256

and aboveground

storage tank.



MEARL CORPORATION, PEEKSKILL, NEW YORK



1P-4,5

March 6, 1991

Photo facing rear northeast side of Mearl Corporation. Aboveground storage tank, silo and warehouse .

1256



MEARL CORPORATION, PEEKSKILL, NEW YORK



1P-6

March 6, 1991

1302

Photo facing northeast front entrance. Administrative building and guardhouse.

**ATTACHMENT 2**

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2. Groundwater and Soil Investigation Report, Peekskill, Westchester County, New York, Dunn GeoScience Corporation, March 21, 1990. Mearl Corporation Investigation.
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REFERENCE NO. 1

GEMS> I

MEARL CORPORATION		LONGITUDE		73:56:11		1980 POPULATION		SECTOR
LATITUDE	41:16:22							TOTALS
KM	0.00-.400	.400-.810	.810-1.60	1.60-3.20	3.20-4.80	4.80-6.40		
S 1	30	1222	2766	14726	13902	15712		48358
RING	30	1222	2766	14726	13902	15712		48358
TOTALS								

GEMS> I

MEARL CORPORATION		LONGITUDE		73:56:11		1980 HOUSING		SECTOR
LATITUDE	41:16:22							TOTALS
KM	0.00-.400	.400-.810	.810-1.60	1.60-3.20	3.20-4.80	4.80-6.40		
S 1	12	474	954	5451	4547	5205		16643
RING	12	474	954	5451	4547	5205		16643
TOTALS								

REFERENCE NO. 2





**DUNN**  
GEOSCIENCE CORP.

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ALBANY, NEW YORK 12205  
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FAX 518/458-2472

**Groundwater and Soil Investigation Report  
Peekskill Facility  
Mearl Corporation**

**Prepared for:**

**Mr. Terry Hughes  
THE MEARL CORPORATION  
1057 Lower South Street  
Peekskill, New York 10566**

**Prepared by:**

**DUNN GEOSCIENCE CORPORATION  
12 Metro Park Road  
Albany, New York 12205**

**Date:**

**March 21, 1990**

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
1.0 CONCLUSIONS	1
2.0 RECOMMENDATIONS	1
3.0 INTRODUCTION	1
3.1 Site Description	1
3.2 Hydrogeologic Setting	3
3.3 Project Scope and Objectives	3
3.4 Previous Investigations	3
4.0 METHODS OF INVESTIGATION	4
4.1 Soil Borings and Monitoring Well Installation	4
4.2 Soil Sampling and Analysis	5
4.3 Groundwater Sampling and Analysis	5
5.0 RESULTS	7
5.1 Analytical Results	7
5.1.1 Soil	7
5.1.2 Groundwater	7
5.2 Geology	8

## LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1	Site Location Map	2
Figure 2	Monitoring Well Location Map	6

## LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendix A	Soil Boring Logs
Appendix B	Monitoring Well Completion Logs
Appendix C	Chain-of-Custody Forms
Appendix D	Analytical Results

## **1.0 CONCLUSIONS**

- 1.1 Chemical analyses of the soil samples collected from borings DGC-2, DGC-3, and DGC-4 exhibited no EP Tox lead results above the maximum contaminant level of 5.0 mg/L.
- 1.2 Groundwater analytical results exhibited no areas of concern with regard to volatile organic and base-neutral extractable compounds. Lead analyses from the wells, with the exception of DGC-3 (24 ug/L), yielded results above the groundwater drinking standards 0.050 mg/L; however, results may have been affected by the high silt content of the samples.

## **2.0 RECOMMENDATIONS**

- 2.1 It is recommended that an additional round of groundwater sampling and analysis be performed for lead (total and field-filtered) and total suspended solids to determine the dissolved concentrations of lead within the groundwater.
- 2.2 If after the additional round of sampling has been conducted no elevated levels are detected the wells can be removed and the borings grouted and sealed to the ground surface.

## **3.0 INTRODUCTION**

### **3.1 Site Description**

The site is located in an industrialized section of the City of Peekskill, New York at 1057 Lower South Street. The site is owned by the Mearl Corporation which manufactures pigments at this location. The site location is shown on Figure 1, a section of the Peekskill USGS 7.5 minute topographic quadrangle.

The area of concern is the plant's former underground storage tank farm. The tank farm area is approximately 20 feet by 50 feet and is situated along the southern property line of the facility adjacent to several site buildings.

### 3.2 Hydrogeologic Setting

The site is located east of Lent's Cove, an inlet on the east bank of the Hudson River. Regional groundwater flow is to the west-southwest towards a tributary of Lent's Cove approximately 800 feet away.

The U.S. Geological Survey (Wolcott, 1987) has mapped the site area and surrounding lands as being underlain by poor unconsolidated sediment aquifers, generally having potential well yields in the range of 10 gallons per minute or less.

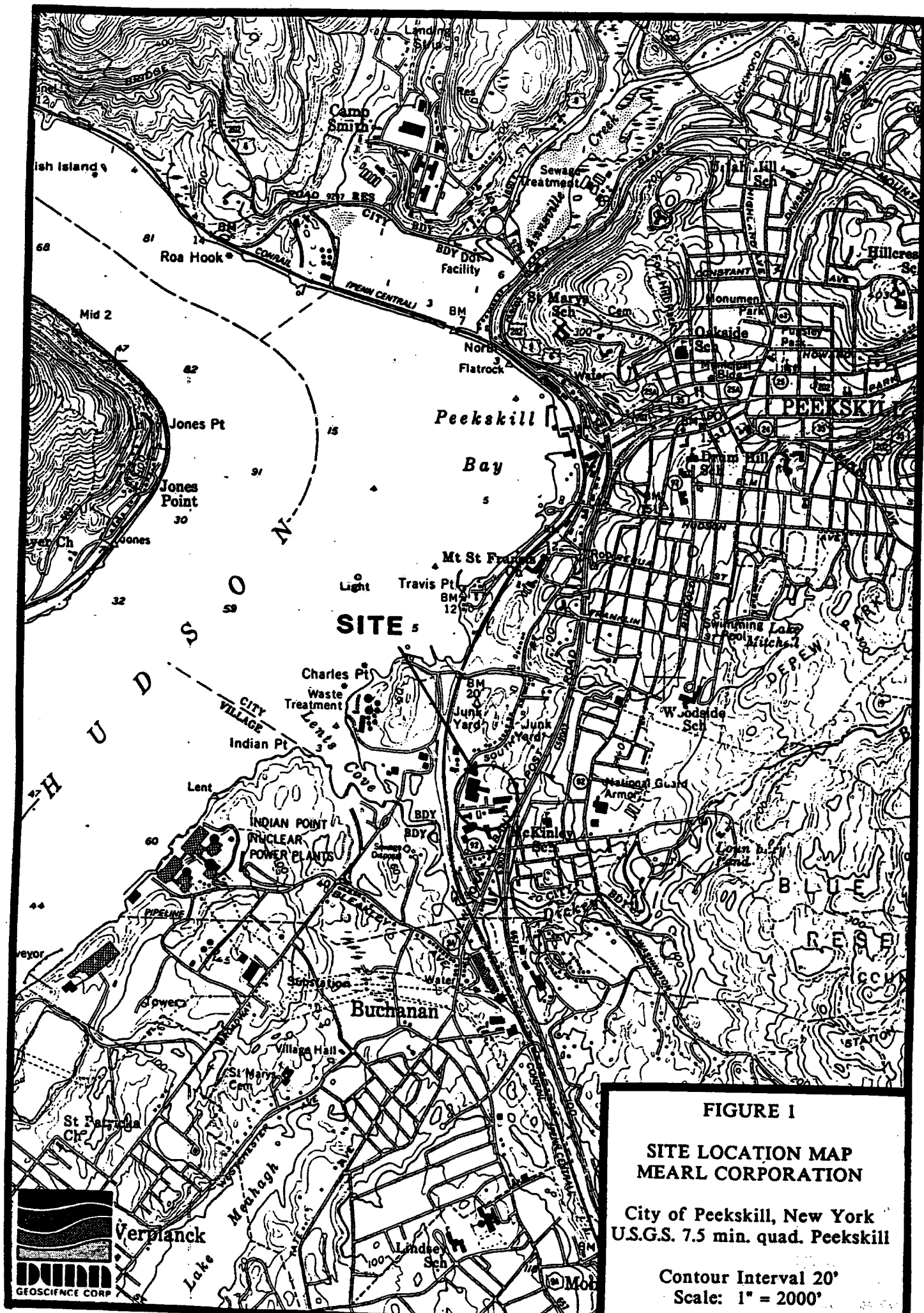
### 3.3 Project Scope and Objectives

The groundwater investigation was conducted to characterize and delineate and nature of contamination, if any, within the groundwater surrounding the former tank farm. To accomplish this objective, DUNN installed four monitoring wells. Groundwater samples were collected by DUNN and analyzed at EnviroTest Laboratories, Inc. an independent, New York State approved analytical laboratory. All on-site work was conducted in accordance with a field health and safety plan, prepared on June 28, 1988 and a work plan dated March 3, 1989.

### 3.4 Previous Investigations

On October 8 and 9, 1987, five underground storage tanks (tanks numbered 2 through 6) were excavated from the ground, in accordance with a closure plan submitted to the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) by the Mearl Corporation. Soil samples were collected from around the two hazardous waste tanks (tanks 2 and 5) by DUNN personnel and analyzed by EnviroTest Laboratories Inc.

Upon completion of the tank removals, the soil in the tank pit was covered with plastic and the pit backfilled with clean soil. Subsequently, on June 13, 1988, the excavation was reopened and soil below the plastic cover and above the concrete tank pad was removed along a swath down the length of the tank farm by the Mearl Corporation. The soil excavation program is believed to have removed the soils with the greatest chemical impact from the former tanks, based on the tank pit samples of October, 1987.



As a part of this investigation, DUNN conducted a soil gas survey around the former tank farm area on August 23 and 24, 1988. Methodology and results of that survey were presented in a report dated September 14, 1988. Results of the survey indicated no significant environmental impact relative to volatile organic compounds.

During November 1988 a total of five soil borings were drilled, with a total of 10 soil samples analyzed for total lead, volatile organics and base neutral semi-volatile organics. Results from these borings are reported in the report dated January 20, 1989. The results indicated no areas of concern for volatile organics and base neutrals but limited impact from lead.

#### **4.0 METHODS OF INVESTIGATION**

##### **4.1 Soil Borings and Monitoring Well Installation**

Four soil borings were drilled around the former tank farm area on January 24-26, 1990. The purpose of these soil borings was to characterize the subsurface stratigraphy and to collect soil samples for chemical analyses from three of the borings. Split-spoon samples were continuously collected using standard ASTM methods in boring DGC-1 and collected every 5' in DGC-2, 3 and 4. Logging of the individual split-spoon samples was conducted by a qualified DUNN hydrogeologist in accordance with the Modified Burmister classification system. The boring logs are presented in Appendix A.

Upon completion of each soil boring, a monitoring well was constructed, using 2" schedule-40 PVC 0.010" slotted screen and the remainder of the well constructed of 2" schedule-40 blank PVC riser. The annulus of the well was packed with an appropriately sized filter sand to approximately 1 to 2 above the top of the screen. A bentonite pellet seal approximately 1 foot thick was placed above the filter pack and the remainder of the annulus was filled to grade with a cement grout. A protective lockable casing was then cemented into place to prevent any unauthorized access to the well. Monitoring well completion diagrams are shown in Appendix B.

All borings and monitoring wells were installed using a truck mounted CME-45 drill rig.

Prior to using the split-spoons and in between sample collection, the split-spoons were decontaminated by washing in a non-phosphate detergent solution, followed by two tap water rinses and a final distilled water rinse to avoid any cross-contamination.

Upon completion of each well, each well was developed using a suction lift pump and PVC bailer. Development was considered complete when either 5 well volumes had been removed or the well was pumped dry three times. Well locations are shown on Figure 2.

#### 4.2 Soil Sampling and Analysis

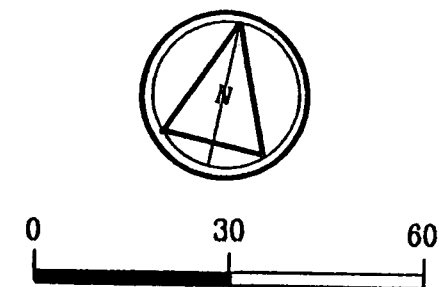
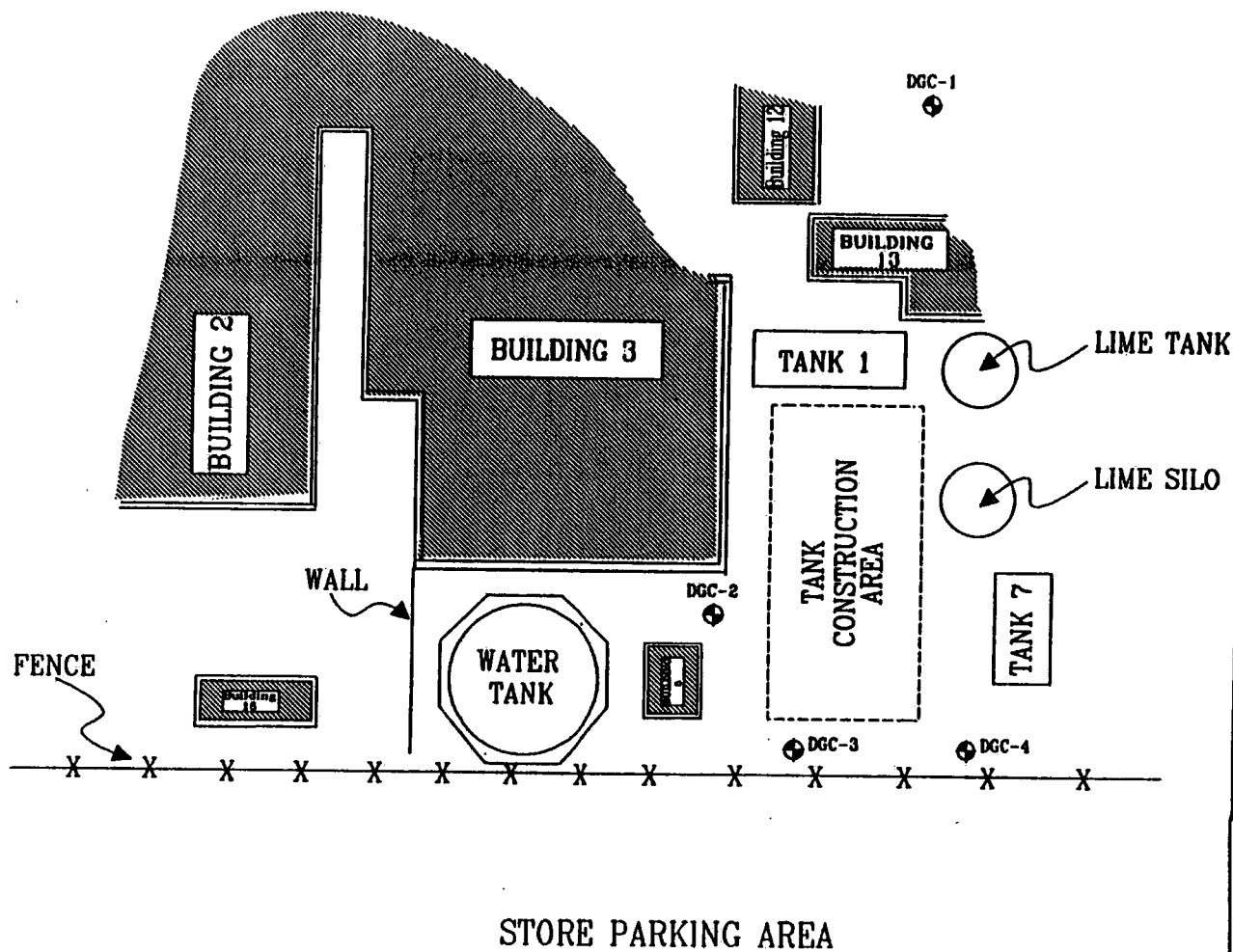
Three soil samples were collected from the downgradient well locations (DGC-2, DGC-3 and DGC-4). These samples were analyzed for lead using the Extraction Procedure Toxicity (EP Tox) method by EnviroTest Laboratories, Inc.

The samples were collected using a split-spoon sampler. Upon return to the surface the sampler was opened and a representative sample was placed in a pre-cleaned laboratory-supplied sample jar, and kept in an iced cooler. Each sample number and time of collection was written on the sample jar and on a chain-of-custody form which accompanied the samples to the laboratory (Appendix C).

Results reported by the laboratory are attached in Appendix D.

#### 4.3 Groundwater Sampling and Analysis

Prior to sampling, each well was purged using a well dedicated PVC bailer and dedicated nylon rope. Purging was completed once three well volumes had been removed or the well went dry. The wells were then allowed to recover and sampling was undertaken.



SCALE IN FEET  
(APPROXIMATE)

#### LEGEND



Monitoring Well Location

**FIGURE 2**  
**APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF MONITORING WELLS**  
**MEARL CORPORATION**  
**PEEKSKILL TANK FARM**  
**CITY OF PEEKSKILL, NEW YORK**

PREPARED BY: C.GAULE

DRAFTED BY: C.GAULE

CHECKED BY: *KJP*



**Dunn Geoscience Corp.**  
12 WETTER PARK ROAD  
ALBANY, N.Y. 12205



The samples were collected using dedicated PVC bailers and dedicated nylon rope. The bailer was lowered into the water gently, so as to limit the disturbance of the groundwater, and retrieved. The sample was then poured into the appropriate precleaned laboratory supplied sample jars and the jars were labeled. For volatile analysis two 40 ml vials were filled in such a manner that no air bubbles were present in the sample vials. Each sample number and time of sampling was written in a chain-of-custody form which accompanied the samples to the laboratory (Appendix C) and kept cool.

On January 26, 1990 DGC-3 and DGC-4 had samples collected for lead, volatile organics (EPA 624) and base neutral semi-volatiles (EPA 625 B/N). DGC-1 and DGC-2 were only analyzed for volatile organics and lead on this date due to the limited amount of water in the wells. On January 30, 1990 DGC-1 and DGC-2 were sampled for base neutrals without purging.

## **5.0 RESULTS**

### **5.1 Analytical Results**

#### **5.1.1 Soil**

EP Tox lead analyses of the soil samples revealed that values for all samples were significantly less than the EP Tox maximum contaminant level (MCL) of 5.0 mg/L. This MCL is used to define whether a solid waste exhibits the characteristic of EP Toxicity and therefore exhibits a characteristic of hazardous waste. Appendix E presents the analytical reports from the laboratory.

#### **5.1.2 Groundwater**

The results of the volatile organic analyses shown no concentrations above the 5 and 10 parts per billion (ppb) reporting limits for the various compounds with the exception of DGC-4 which exhibited 5.8 ppb of chloroform (reporting limit of 5 ppb). Other results are shown but were detected below the reporting limits. Due to the low or non-detectable nature of these results, volatile organic compounds are not considered a problem in groundwater at the site. All volatile organic analytical results were below applicable New York State drinking water standards (Title 10 Part 5.1 NYSCR&R). However, the 1,2-dichloroethane values exhibited by groundwater from wells DGC 1 & 2 exceed the groundwater guidance value of 0.8 ug/L.

The results of semi-volatile base neutral analysis show non-detectable concentrations for all compounds. Base neutrals are therefore considered to be of no significance in groundwater at the site.

Lead results for the site wells exceed the groundwater drinking standards of 0.050 mg/L (Title 10 Part 5.1 NYSCR&R) and the groundwater standard of 0.025 ug/L (Title 6 Part 703 NYCRR) with the exception of DGC-3 (24 ug/L). The highest result was 40 mg/L in DGC-2. During the sampling of the wells it was noted that the samples were very silty. It is suspected that the silt content of the samples gave elevated lead results. An additional round of sampling for lead on both total matrix and field-filtered samples, total suspended solids, and turbidity (filtered) is recommended (Section 2.0) to assess whether the elevated levels of lead are due to silt content rather than lead dissolved in groundwater.

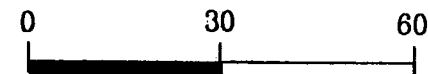
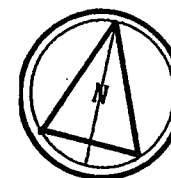
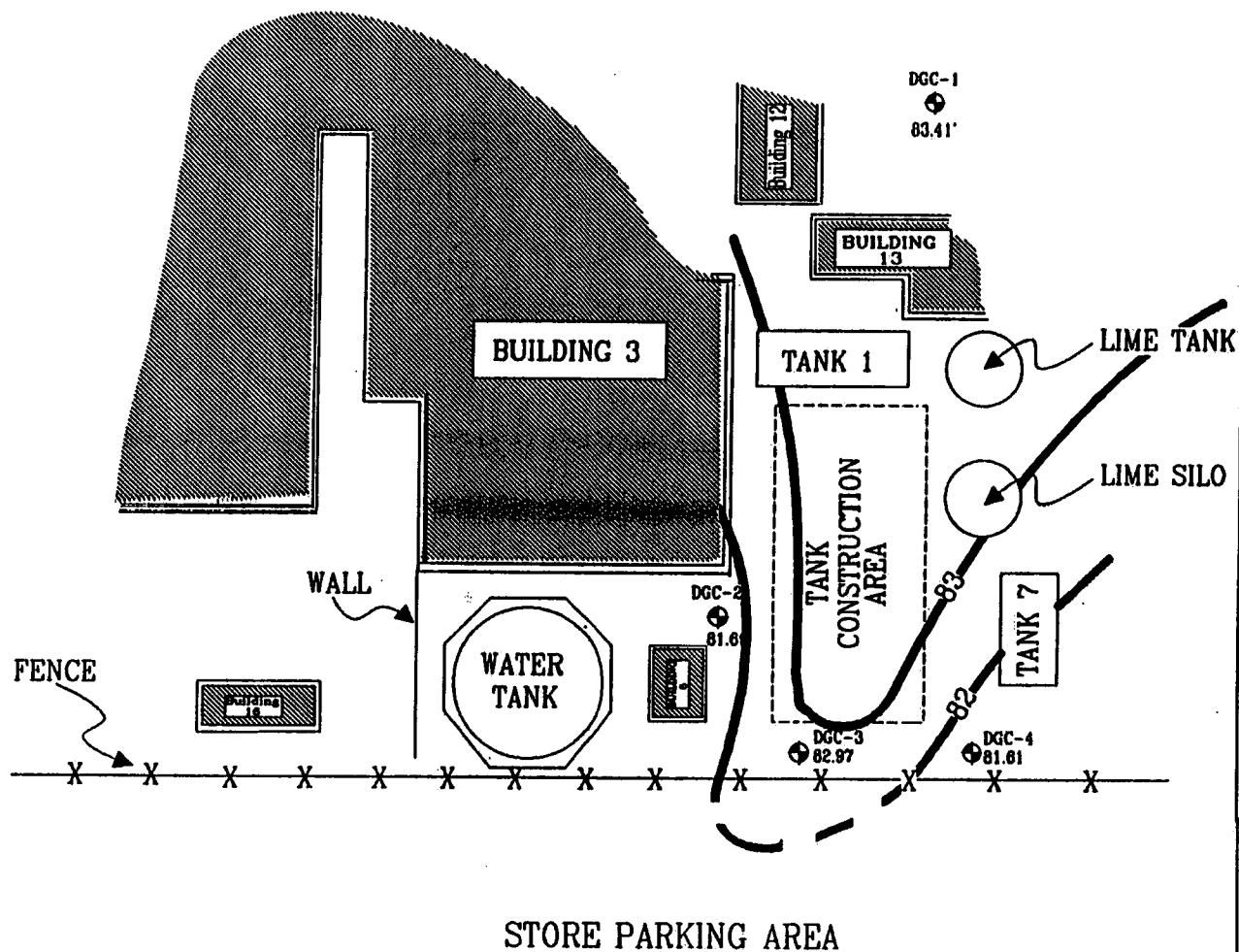
Suspended matter occurring in total matrix samples (usually introduced as an unavoidable artifact in sampling) is likely to have metal ions absorbed on its surface and as an integral component of material itself. When samples are preserved with acid prior to analysis per standard protocol, and especially when samples are prepared in the laboratory under hot acid digestion (per standard protocol), metals will be desorbed from the solids and leached (i.e., degraded) to an unknown degree from the matrix itself resulting in reported metals concentrations higher than that naturally occurring, as well as higher than the true degree of contamination, if any. The suspended solids results in conjunction with the turbidity and total and field-filtered lead values will aid in developing any association between elevated metals levels and the presence of particulate matter in aqueous samples.

Analytical groundwater results are presented in Appendix E.

## 5.2 Geology

The surficial deposits encountered at the site are comprised mainly of brown coarse to fine sands, with limited quantities of silt and coarse to fine sandy gravels. A gray silty sand and occasionally a gray silt was typically encountered approximately at the water table.

The water table was encountered at approximately 12 to 15 feet below grade. Figure 3 shows the groundwater contours for water level readings taken on January 30, 1990. Site groundwater flow is generally towards the southwest.



SCALE IN FEET  
(APPROXIMATE)

#### LEGEND

- 83 Groundwater contours for 1/30/90
- DGC-2 Monitoring Well Location

STORE PARKING AREA

**FIGURE 3**  
**GROUNDWATER CONTOUR MAP**  
**MEARL CORPORATION**  
**PEEKSKILL TANK FARM**  
**CITY OF PEEKSKILL, NEW YORK**

PREPARED BY: C.GAULE  
DRAFTED BY: C.GAULE  
CHECKED BY: *KIP*



**Dunn Geoscience Corp.**  
12 METRO PARK ROAD  
ALBANY, N.Y. 12205

**APPENDIX A**  
**SOIL BORING LOGS**

Dunn Geoscience Corporation Albany, NY (518) 458-1313		Test Boring Log			Boring No. DGC-1
PROJECT: Mearl Corp.					Sheet 1 of 2
CLIENT: Mearl Corp.					Job No. 02286-00244
DRILLING CONTRACTOR: Boyd Artesian					Meas. Pt. Elev.
PURPOSE: Monitoring Well					Ground Elev.
DRILLING METHOD: Hollow Stem Augers		SAMPLE	CORE	CASING	Datum Grade
DRILL RIG TYPE: CME-45	TYPE	SS	--	HSA	Date Started: 1/24/90
GROUNDWATER DEPTH:	DIAM.	2"	--	3" ID	Date Finished: 1/24/90
MEAS. PT.:	WEIGHT	140#			Driller: Steve Williams
DATE OF MEAS.:	FALL	30"			Inspector: Chris Gaule

Depth (Feet)	Sample Number	Blow Count	Unified Classification	GRAPHIC LOG	GEOLOGIC DESCRIPTION	REMARKS
					Blacktop 0.3'	B=0.5'
1	S-1				Br cmf G l, mf S t(+), \$	Rec = 0 No spoon taken
2	S-2	14			Br cmf S, l(-) \$, t f G, occ wood frag.	Rec = 0.5' Moist
3		10				
4		8				
5	S-3	7			Br cmf S, l \$, t f G	Rec = 0.3' Moist/WET
6		5			<u>Brown coarse to fine SAND, little Silt, trace fine Gravel</u>	
7		1				
8		WOH				
9		WOH				
10	S-4	6			Br Cy\$ s, mf S	Rec = 1.3' WET
11		11				
12		8				
13		10			Br cmf S, l \$, t f G	
14	S-5	7			Br cmf S, l(+) \$, t(+) f G	Rec = 1.2' WET
15		10				
16		11				
17		12				

Dunn Geoscience Corporation Albany, NY (518) 458-1313				Test Boring Log		Boring No. DGC-1	
PROJECT: Mearl Corp.						Sheet 2 of 2	
CLIENT: Mearl Corp.						Job No. 02286-00244	
Depth (Feet)	Sample Number	Blow Counts	Unified Classification	Visual Log Description	Geologic Description	Remarks	
12	S-6	14			Br c(+) mf S, t(+) \$, l mf(+) G	Rec = 1.0' WET	
		10			<u>Brown coarse (+) to fine SAND.</u> <u>trace(+) Silt. little medium fine(+)</u> <u>Gravel</u>		
		10					
		13					12.0'
14	S-7	9				Br f S, \$ \$	Rec = 1.7' WET
		11			13.3'		
		11					
		13					
16	S-8	10			Gr mf S, s \$	Rec = 1.0' WET	
		13			<u>Grey medium to fine SAND. some</u> <u>Silt</u> <u>Do</u>		
		14			14.6'		
						Br mf S, s \$	16.0'
						End of Boring 16.0'	

Dunn Geoscience Corporation Albany, NY (518) 458-1313		Test Boring Log			Boring No. DGC-2
PROJECT: Mearl Corp.					Sheet 1 of 2
CLIENT: Mearl Corp.					Job No. 02286-00244
DRILLING CONTRACTOR: Boyd Artesian					Meas. Pt. Elev.
PURPOSE: Monitoring Well					Ground Elev.
DRILLING METHOD: Hollow Stem Augers		SAMPLE	CORE	CASING	Datum Grade
DRILL RIG TYPE: CME-45	TYPE	SS	--	HSA	Date Started: 1/25/90
GROUNDWATER DEPTH:	DIAM.	2"	--	3" ID	Date Finished: 1/25/90
MEAS. PT.:	WEIGHT	140#			Driller: Steve Williams
DATE OF MEAS.:	FALL	30"			Inspector: Chris Gaule

Depth (Feet)	Sample Number	Blow Count	Unified Classification	GRAPHIC LOG	GEOLOGIC DESCRIPTION	REMARKS
		4			Blacktop	B=0.5
	S-1	8			Br cmf S, l \$, t(-) f G	Rec = 1.0' Moist
		7				
2		10				
5	S-2	11			Br cmf S, l \$, t f G <u>Brown coarse to fine SAND. little silt. trace fine Gravel</u>	Rec = 1.0' WET/Moist
		4				
		7				
		2				
7						
10						

[illegible]



Dunn Geoscience Corporation Albany, NY (518) 458-1313		Test Boring Log			Boring No. DGC-3
PROJECT: Mearl Corp.					Sheet 1 of 2
CLIENT: Mearl Corp.					Job No. 02286-00244
DRILLING CONTRACTOR: Boyd Artesian					Meas. Pt. Elev.
PURPOSE: Monitoring Well					Ground Elev.
DRILLING METHOD: Hollow Stem Augers		SAMPLE	CORE	CASING	Datum Grade
DRILL RIG TYPE: CME-45	TYPE	SS	-	HSA	Date Started: 1/25/90
GROUNDWATER DEPTH:	DIAM.	2"	-	3" ID	Date Finished: 1/25/90
MEAS. PT.:	WEIGHT	140#			Driller: Steve Williams
DATE OF MEAS.:	FALL	30"			Inspector: Chris Gaule

Depth (Feet)	Sample Number	Blow Count	Unified Classification	GRAPHIC LOG	GEOLOGIC DESCRIPTION	REMARKS						
2	S-1	8			Br cmf S, l \$, t(+) f G, occ glass frag. <u>Brown coarse to fine SAND, little silt, trace (+) fine Gravel, occasional glass fragment</u>	Rec = 1.3' Moist						
		5										
		3										
		4										
5	S-2							Br cmf S, s \$, t f G	Rec = 0			
7	S-3	8									Br cmf S, s \$, t f G	Rec = 2.0' WET/Moist
		5										
		2										
		4										
9		6			Br cmf S, s \$, t f G							
		9										
		7										
		12										
10								Br cmf S, s \$, t f G				



Dunn Geoscience Corporation Albany, NY (518) 458-1313		Test Boring Log			Boring No. DGC-4
PROJECT: Mearl Corp.					Sheet 1 of 2
CLIENT: Mearl Corp.					Job No. 02286-00244
DRILLING CONTRACTOR: Boyd Artesian					Meas. Pt. Elev.
PURPOSE: Monitoring Well					Ground Elev.
DRILLING METHOD: Hollow Stem Augers		SAMPLE	CORE	CASING	Datum Grade
DRILL RIG TYPE: CME-45	TYPE	SS	--	HSA	Date Started: 1/25/90
GROUNDWATER DEPTH:	DIAM.	2"	--	3" ID	Date Finished: 1/25/90
MEAS. PT.:	WEIGHT	140#			Driller: Steve Williams
DATE OF MEAS.:	FALL	30"			Inspector: Chris Gaule

Depth (Feet)	Sample Number	Blow Count	Unified Classification	GRAPHIC LOG	GEOLOGIC DESCRIPTION	REMARKS B=0.5'
2	S-1				Br cmf S, t(-) \$, l cm(+) f G Blacktop at ~ 1.0'	Rec=0 WET No spoon
5	S-2	5 4 5 7				Gravel or boulder layer - 3.0'
7	S-3	7 7 9 14			Br cmf S, l \$, l(-) f G <u>Brown coarse to fine SAND, little Silt, little (-) fine Gravel</u>	Rec = 0  Rec = 0.3' WET
9						
10						

Dunn Geoscience Corporation Albany, NY (518) 458-1313				Test Boring Log		Boring No. DGC-4	
PROJECT: Mearl Corp.						Sheet 2 of 2	
CLIENT: Mearl Corp.						Job No. 02286-00244	
Depth (Feet)	Sample Number	Blow Counts	Unified Classification	Visual Log Description	Geologic Description	Remarks	
12	S-4	7			Br cmf S, t \$, l f G	Rec = 1.3' WET	
		12			<u>Brown coarse to fine SAND. trace Silt. little fine Gravel</u>		
		14					
		19					
15		6			Gr mf S, l \$		<u>Grey medium fine SAND. little Silt</u> 16.5'
		10					
		11					
		15					
17					Br cmf S, t \$, l f G		20.0'
20					End of Boring 20.0'		

**APPENDIX B**  
**MONITORING WELL COMPLETION LOGS**

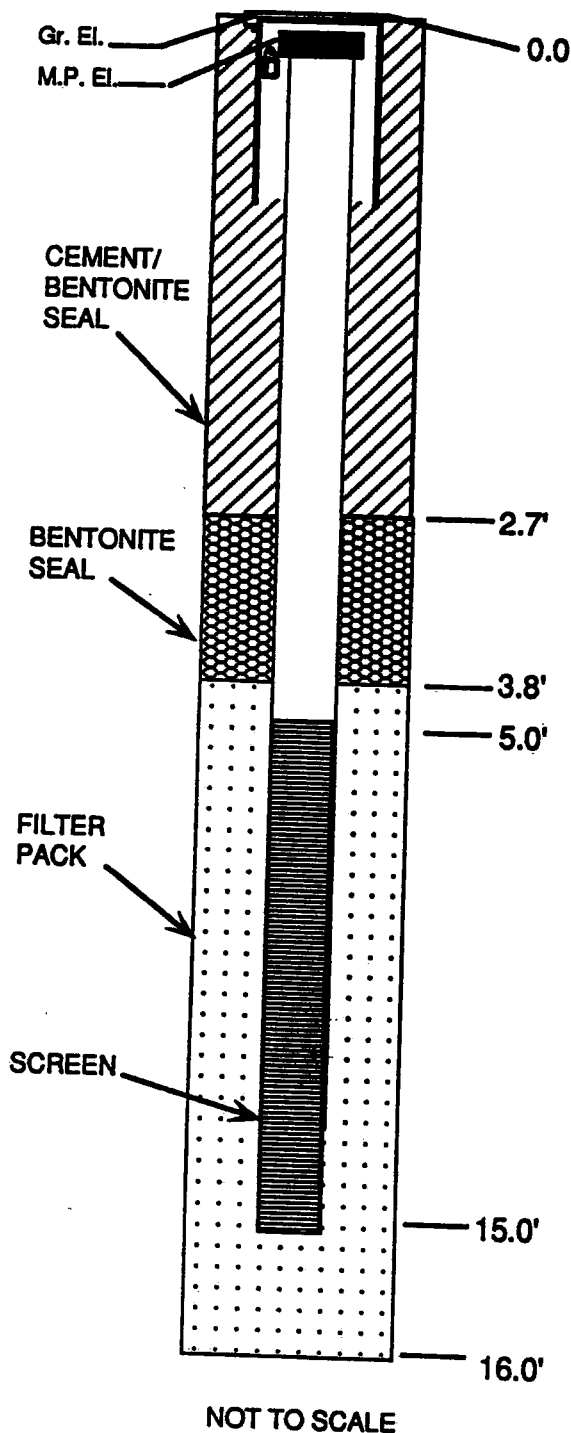
# MONITORING WELL COMPLETION LOG WELL NO. DGC-1



**Dunn Geoscience Corporation**  
 12 Metro Park Road  
 Albany, NY 12205  
 (518) 458-1313

Project Mearl Corporation  
 Client Mearl Corporation  
 Location Peekskill, NY  
 Project No. 02286-00244  
 Date Drilled 1/24/90  
 Date Developed 1/25/90

## WELL CONSTRUCTION DETAIL



## INSPECTION NOTES

Inspector Christopher Gaule  
 Drilling Contractor Boyd Artesian  
 Type of Well Monitoring Well  
 Static Water Level                      Date                       
 Measuring Point (M.P.) PVC  
 Total Depth of Well 15.0'  
 Total Depth of Boring 16.0'  
 Drilling Method  
 Type Hollow Stem Auger Diameter 3" ID  
 Casing                       
 Sampling Method  
 Type Split Spoon Diameter 2"  
 Weight 140# Fall 30"  
 Interval Continuous  
 Riser Pipe Left in Place  
 Material Sch 40 PVC Diameter 2"  
 Length ~5.0' Joint Type Flush Thread  
 Screen  
 Material Sch 40 PVC Diameter 2"  
 Slot Size 0.010" Length 10'  
 Stratigraphic Unit Screened                       
 Filter Pack  
 Sand X Gravel                      Natural                       
 Grade 0  
 Amount 2-1/2 buckets Interval 3.8' - 16.0'  
 Seal(s)  
 Type Cement grout Interval 0' - 2.7'  
 Type Bentonite pellets Interval 2.7' - 3.8'  
 Type                      Interval                       
 Locking Casing ☒ Yes ☐ No  
 Notes:

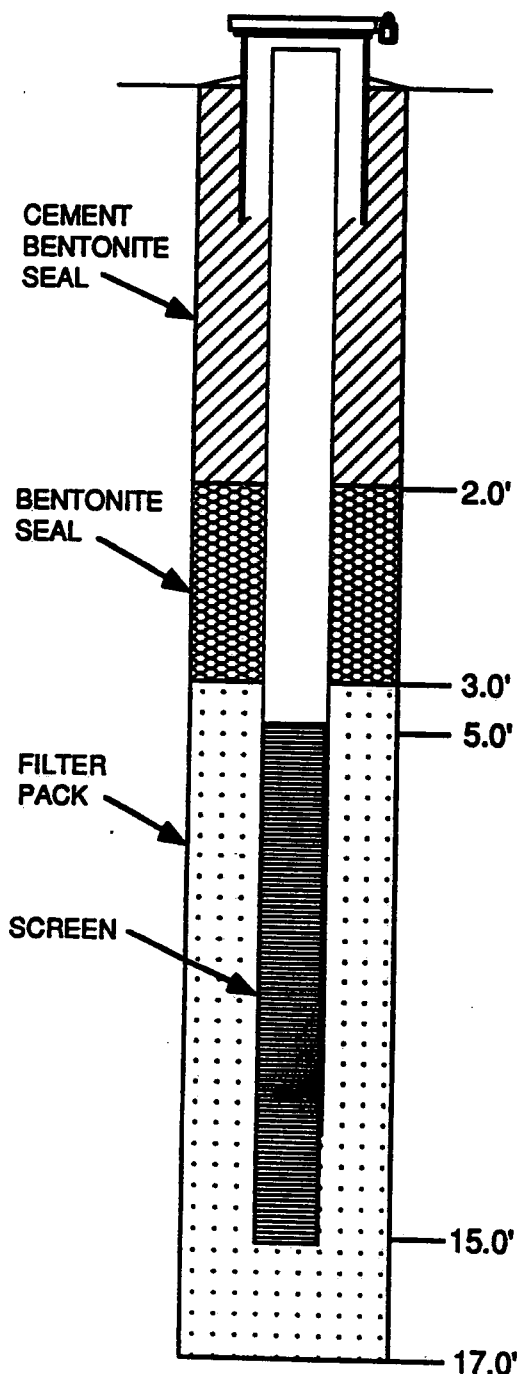
# MONITORING WELL COMPLETION LOG WELL NO. DGC-2



**Dunn Geoscience Corporation**  
 12 Metro Park Road  
 Albany, NY 12205  
 (518) 458-1313

Project Mearl Corporation  
 Client Mearl Corporation  
 Location Peekskill, NY  
 Project No. 02286-00244  
 Date Drilled 1/25/90  
 Date Developed 1/25/90

## WELL CONSTRUCTION DETAIL



## INSPECTION NOTES

Inspector Christopher Gaule  
 Drilling Contractor Boyd Artesian  
 Type of Well Monitoring Well  
 Static Water Level            Date             
 Measuring Point (M.P.) PVC  
 Total Depth of Well 15.0'  
 Total Depth of Boring 17.0'  
 Drilling Method  
 Type Hollow Stem Auger Diameter 3" ID  
 Casing             
 Sampling Method  
 Type Split Spoon Diameter 2"  
 Weight 140# Fall 30"  
 Interval Standard  
 Riser Pipe Left in Place  
 Material Sch 40 PVC Diameter 2"  
 Length ~7.5' Joint Type Flush Thread  
 Screen  
 Material Sch 40 PVC Diameter 2"  
 Slot Size 0.010" Length 10'  
 Stratigraphic Unit Screened             
 Filter Pack  
 Sand X Gravel            Natural             
 Grade 0  
 Amount 3 buckets Interval 3.0' - 17.0'  
 Seal(s)  
 Type Cement grout Interval 0.0' - 2.0'  
 Type Bentonite pellets Interval 2.0' - 3.0'  
 Type            Interval             
 Locking Casing ☒ Yes ☐ No  
 Notes:

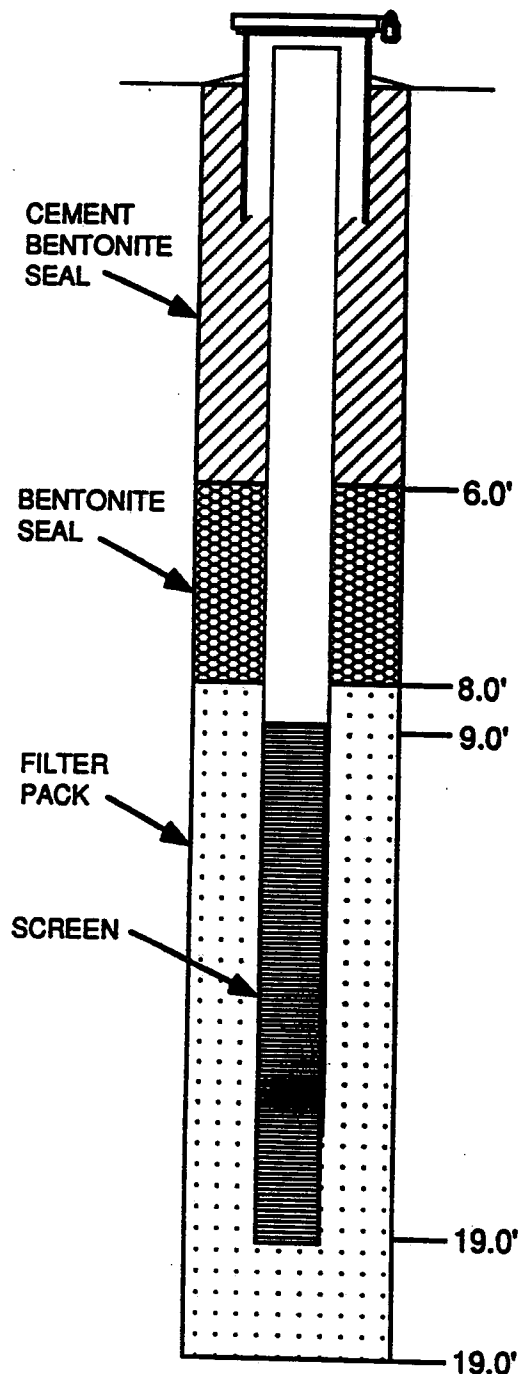
# MONITORING WELL COMPLETION LOG WELL NO. DGC-3



**Dunn Geoscience Corporation**  
 12 Metro Park Road  
 Albany, NY 12205  
 (518) 458-1313

Project Mearl Corporation  
 Client Mearl Corporation  
 Location Peekskill, NY  
 Project No. 02286-00244  
 Date Drilled 1/25/90  
 Date Developed 1/25/90

## WELL CONSTRUCTION DETAIL



NOT TO SCALE

## INSPECTION NOTES

Inspector Christopher Gaule  
 Drilling Contractor Boyd Artesian  
 Type of Well Monitoring Well  
 Static Water Level            Date             
 Measuring Point (M.P.) PVC  
 Total Depth of Well 19.0'  
 Total Depth of Boring 19.0'  
 Drilling Method  
 Type Hollow Stem Auger Diameter 3" ID  
 Casing             
 Sampling Method  
 Type Split Spoon Diameter 2"  
 Weight 140# Fall 30"  
 Interval Standard  
 Riser Pipe Left in Place  
 Material Sch 40 PVC Diameter 2"  
 Length ~11.0' Joint Type Flush Thread  
 Screen  
 Material Sch 40 PVC Diameter 2"  
 Slot Size 0.010" Length 10'  
 Stratigraphic Unit Screened             
 Filter Pack  
 Sand X Gravel            Natural             
 Grade 0  
 Amount 2 buckets Interval 8.0' - 19.0'  
 Seal(s)  
 Type Cement grout Interval 0.0' - 6.0'  
 Type Bentonite pellets Interval 6.0' - 8.0'  
 Type            Interval             
 Locking Casing ☒ Yes ☐ No  
 Notes:



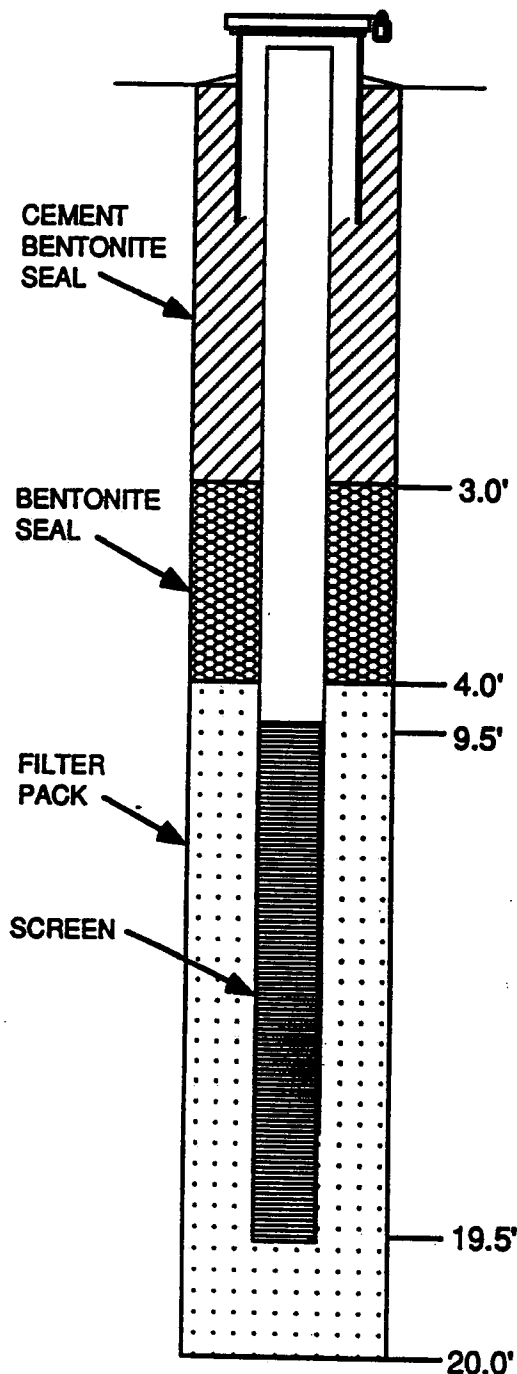
# MONITORING WELL COMPLETION LOG WELL NO. DGC-4



**Dunn Geoscience Corporation**  
 12 Metro Park Road  
 Albany, NY 12205  
 (518) 458-1313

Project Mearl Corporation  
 Client Mearl Corporation  
 Location Peekskill, NY  
 Project No. 02286-00244  
 Date Drilled 1/25/90  
 Date Developed 1/25/90

## WELL CONSTRUCTION DETAIL



NOT TO SCALE

## INSPECTION NOTES

Inspector Christopher Gaule  
 Drilling Contractor Boyd Artesian  
 Type of Well Monitoring Well  
 Static Water Level            Date             
 Measuring Point (M.P.) PVC  
 Total Depth of Well 15.0'  
 Total Depth of Boring 16.0'  
 Drilling Method  
 Type Hollow Stem Auger Diameter 3" ID  
 Casing             
 Sampling Method  
 Type Split Spoon Diameter 2"  
 Weight 140# Fall 30"  
 Interval Standard  
 Riser Pipe Left in Place  
 Material Sch 40 PVC Diameter 2"  
 Length ~12.0' Joint Type Flush Thread  
 Screen  
 Material Sch 40 PVC Diameter 2"  
 Slot Size 0.010" Length 10'  
 Stratigraphic Unit Screened             
 Filter Pack  
 Sand X Gravel            Natural             
 Grade 0  
 Amount 2 buckets Interval 4.0' - 20.0'  
 Seal(s)  
 Type Cement grout Interval 0.0' - 3.0'  
 Type Bentonite pellets Interval 3.0' - 4.0'  
 Type            Interval             
 Locking Casing ☒ Yes ☐ No  
 Notes:

**APPENDIX C**  
**CHAIN-OF-CUSTODY FORMS**

Dunn Geoscience Corp.

12 Metro Park Road

Albany, N.Y. 12205 (518) 458-1313

DUNN  
GEOSCIENCE CORP.Client Name: Mearl Corp.

Project No.:

Site Location: Peekskill, NY.Sampler: C. GaultDGC Contact: Kevin Phelan.

Laboratory Contact:

Lab Identification: EnvirotestDate Report Required: Normal turnaround

Sample Identification	'90 Date	Time	Sample Matrix	Collection Vessel	Lowering Device	# Sample Containers	Preserv.	Comp. or Grab	Comment
DGC-2	1-25	8:25	SOIL	Split Spoon	—	1	✓	Grab	EP TOX LEAD
DGC-3	"	9:50	"	"	—	1	✓	"	"
DGC-4	"	13:10	"	"	—	1	✓	"	"
DGC-4	1-26	10:10	Groundwater	Bailer	rope	4	✓	Grab	Total Pb, EPA 624, EPA 625 B/W
DGC-3	"	10:20	"	"	"	4	✓	"	"
DGC-2	"	10:40	"	"	"	2	✓	"	Total Pb, EPA 624
DGC-1	"	11:20	"	"	"	3	✓	"	"
Field blank	1-26	10:00	Aqueous	—	—	4	✓	—	Total Pb, EPA 624, EPA 625 B/W
Trip blank	—	—	"	—	—	2	✓	—	EPA 624

Name

Affiliation

Date Time

Relinquished by:

C. Gault

DGC

1-26-90 13:36

Name

Date

Time

Received by Laboratory:

Jorge Oberti

1/26/90

1:37PM

Received by:

Samples Intact &amp; Properly Preserved: Yes or No

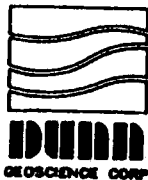
Relinquished by:

Laboratory Comments:

Received by:

Dunn Geoscience Corp.  
12 Metro Park Road  
Albany, N.Y. 12205 (518) 458-1313

Please bill MEARL &  
send 1 copy of results to  
Dunn.



Client Name: MEARL CORP

Project No.:

Site Location: PEEKSKILL, NY

Sampler: C. Gaulle

DGC Contact: Kevin Phelan

Laboratory Contact:

Lab Identification: Envirotest

Date Report Required: Normal turnaround

Sample Identification	90 Date	Time	Sample Matrix	Collection Vessel	Lowering Device	# Sample Containers	Preserv.	Comp. or Grab	Comment
DGC - 2	1-30	10:15	Groundwater	Bailer	rope	1	✓	Grab	EPA 625 B/N (only)
DGC - 1	1-30	10:40	"	"	"	1	✓	Grab	"

Name	Affiliation	Date	Time	Name	Date	Time
Relinquished by: Gaulle	DGC	1-30-90	11:34	Received by Laboratory: V. Kelly	1/30/90	11:55
Received by:				Samples Intact & Properly Preserved	Yes	No
Relinquished by:				Laboratory Comments:		
Received by:						

**APPENDIX D**  
**ANALYTICAL RESULTS**

Inorganics Analysis Data Sheet

Client Name: MEARL CORP.

Sample Number: 83919-001

Project Name: STANDARD

Date Collected: 25-JAN-90

Matrix: 3 Soil/Sldg

Date Received: 26-JAN-90

Sample Location: GDC-2

Comments:

<u>Analysis</u>	<u>Result</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Method</u>	<u>Analyzed</u>
EPTOX-EXT			SW846 1310	26-JAN-90
PB	0.13	MG/L	SW846 7420	05-FEB-90

Remarks:

Inorganics Analysis Data Sheet

Client Name: MEARL CORP.

Sample Number: 83919-002

Project Name: STANDARD

Date Collected: 25-JAN-90

Matrix: 3 Soil/Sldg

Date Received: 26-JAN-90

Sample Location: GDC-3

Comments:

<u>Analysis</u>	<u>Result</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Method</u>	<u>Analyzed</u>
EPTOX-EXT			SW846 1310	26-JAN-90
PB	0.07	MG/L	SW846 7420	05-FEB-90

Remarks:

Inorganics Analysis Data Sheet

Client Name: MEARL CORP.

Sample Number: 83919-003

Project Name: STANDARD

Date Collected: 25-JAN-90

Matrix: 3 Soil/Sldg

Date Received: 26-JAN-90

Sample Location: GDC-4

Comments:

<u>Analysis</u>	<u>Result</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Method</u>	<u>Analyzed</u>
EPTOX-EXT			SW846 1310	26-JAN-90
PB	0.08	MG/L	SW846 7420	05-FEB-90

Remarks:



Inorganics Analysis Data Sheet

Client Name: MEARL CORP.

Sample Number: 83918-001

Project Name: STANDARD

Date Collected: 26-JAN-90

Matrix: 2 GW/WW

Date Received: 26-JAN-90

Sample Location: DGC-1

Comments:

<u>Analysis</u>	<u>Result</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Method</u>	<u>Analyzed</u>
PB	8.5	MG/L	EPA 239.1	30-JAN-90

Remarks:

EnviroTest  
Laboratories Inc.

NYSDOH 10142

NJCSP 0017

CTDONS 001024

219 FARMER AVENUE  
ROSELAND, N.J. 07068  
(201) 562-0000  
FAX (201) 562-0044

# VOLATILE ORGANICS ANALYSIS DATA SHEET

Client Name: Mearl Corporation

Lab Number: 83918-001

Project Name:

Date Collected: 1/26/90

Sample Location: DGC-1

Date Received: 1/26/90

Matrix: Groundwater

Date Analyzed: 1/30/90

Method: EPA 624

Report Date: 2/9/90

CAS NO.	COMPOUND	Detection Limit ug/l	Conc. ug/l	Data Qualifier
74-87-3	Chloromethane	10		U
74-83-9	Bromomethane	10		U
75-01-4	Vinyl chloride	10		U
75-00-3	Chloroethane	10		U
75-09-2	Methylene chloride	10		U
75-69-4	Trichlorofluoromethane	5.0		U
75-35-4	1,1-Dichloroethene	5.0		U
75-34-3	1,1-Dichloroethane	5.0		U
540-59-0	trans-1,2-Dichloroethane	5.0		U
67-66-3	Chloroform	5.0	1.0	J
107-02-2	1,2-Dichloroethane	5.0	4.8	J
71-55-6	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	5.0		U
56-23-5	Carbon tetrachloride	5.0		U
75-27-4	Bromodichloromethane	5.0		U
78-87-5	1,2-Dichloropropane	5.0		U
10061-01-5	cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	5.0		U
79-01-6	Trichloroethene	5.0		U
71-43-2	Benzene	5.0		U
124-48-1	Dibromochloromethane	5.0		U
10061-02-6	trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	5.0		U
79-00-5	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	5.0		U
100-75-8	2-Chloroethylvinyl ether	5.0		U
75-25-2	Bromoform	5.0		U
79-34-5	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	5.0		U
127-18-4	Tetrachloroethene	5.0		U
108-88-3	Toluene	5.0	1.8	J
108-90-7	Chlorobenzene	5.0		U
100-41-4	Ethylbenzene	5.0		U
541-73-1	1,3-Dichlorobenzene	5.0		U
95-50-1	1,2-Dichlorobenzene	5.0		U
106-46-7	1,4-Dichlorobenzene	5.0		U

EnviroTest  
Laboratories, Inc.

NYSDOH 10142

HAZOP 7007

GLD013 P11-0004

310 FORTEN AVENUE  
NEWBURGH, NY 10950  
(914) 562-0860  
FAX (914) 562-0861

## SEMIVOLATILE ORGANICS ANALYSIS DATA SHEET

Client Name: Mearl Corporation

Lab Number: 83976-002

Project Name:

Date Collected: 1/30/90

Sample Location: DGC-1

Date Received: 1/30/90

Matrix: Groundwater

Date Extracted: 2/5/90

Method: EPA 625

Date Analyzed: 2/6/90

Report Date: 2/16/90

NO.	COMPOUND	Detection			CAS NO.	COMPOUND	Detection		
		Limit ug/l	Conc. ug/l	Data Qualifier			Limit ug/l	Conc. ug/l	Data Qualifier
3-95-2	Phenol	NA			121-14-2	2,4-Dinitrotoluene	10		U
1-44-4	bis(-2-Chloroethyl)Ether	10		U	84-66-2	Diethylphthalate	10		U
5-57-8	2-Chlorophenol	NA			7005-72-3	4-Chlorophenyl-phenylether	10		U
3-73-1	1,3-Dichlorobenzene	10		U	86-73-7	Fluorene	10		U
5-46-7	1,4-Dichlorobenzene	10		U	534-52-1	4,6-Dinitro-2-methylphenol	NA		
5-50-1	1,2-Dichlorobenzene	10		U	86-30-6	N-Nitrosodiphenylamine *	10		U
638-32-9	bis(2-chloroisopropyl)ether	10		U	101-55-3	4-Bromophenyl-phenylether	50		U
1-64-7	N-Nitroso-Di-n-propylamine	10		U	118-74-1	Hexachlorobenzene	10		U
9-72-1	Hexachloroethane	10		U	87-86-5	Pentachlorophenol	NA		
8-95-3	Nitrobenzene	10		U	85-01-8	Phenanthrene	10		U
5-59-1	Isophorone	10		U	120-12-7	Anthracene	10		U
5-75-5	2-Nitrophenol	NA			84-74-2	Di-n-butylphthalate	10		U
105-67-9	2,4-Dimethylphenol	NA			206-44-0	Fluoranthene	10		U
1-91-1	bis(-2-Chloroethoxy)methane	10		U	129-00-0	Pyrene	10		U
20-83-2	2,4-Dichlorophenol	10		U	92-87-5	Benzidine	20		U
20-82-1	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	10		U	85-68-7	Butylbenzylphthalate	10		U
21-20-3	Naphthalene	10		U	91-94-1	3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine	10		U
2-68-3	Hexachlorobutadiene	10		U	56-55-3	Benzo(a)anthracene	10		U
9-50-7	4-Chloro-3-methylphenol	NA			218-01-9	Chrysene	10		U
77-47-4	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	10		U	117-81-7	bis(2-Ethylhexyl)phthalate	10		U
8-06-2	2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	NA			117-84-0	Di-n-octylphthalate	10		U
1-58-7	2-Chloronaphthalene	10		U	205-99-2	Benzo(b)fluoranthene	10		U
131-11-3	Dimethylphthalate	10		U	207-08-9	Benzo(k)fluoranthene	10		U
208-96-8	Acenaphthylene	10		U	50-32-8	Benzo(a)pyrene	10		U
06-20-2	2,6-Dinitrotoluene	10		U	193-39-5	Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	10		U
3-32-9	Acenaphthene	10		U	53-70-3	Dibenzo(a,h)anthracene	10		U
51-28-5	2,4-Dinitrophenol	NA			191-24-2	Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	10		U
00-02-7	4-Nitrophenol	NA			62-75-9	N-Nitrosodimethylamine	10		U

\* Cannot be separated from diphenylamine

Inorganics Analysis Data Sheet

Client Name: MEARL CORP.

Sample Number: 83918-002

Project Name: STANDARD

Date Collected: 26-JAN-90

Matrix: 2 GW/WW

Date Received: 26-JAN-90

Sample Location: DGC-2

Comments:

<u>Analysis</u>	<u>Result</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Method</u>	<u>Analyzed</u>
PB	40	MG/L	EPA 239.1	30-JAN-90

Remarks:

EnviroTest  
Laboratories Inc.

ENVIRON-12142

ALCOF 73537

CTDONG 24-0054

315 Furman Avenue  
Hamburg, NY 12540  
(516) 368-0000  
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# VOLATILE ORGANICS ANALYSIS DATA SHEET

Client Name: Mearl Corporation

Lab Number: 83918-002

Project Name:

Date Collected: 1/26/90

Sample Location: DGC-2

Date Received: 1/26/90

Matrix: Groundwater

Date Analyzed: 1/30/90

Method: EPA 624

Report Date: 2/9/90

CAS NO.	COMPOUND	Detection Limit ug/l	Conc. ug/l	Data Qualifier
74-87-3	Chloromethane	10		U
74-83-9	Bromomethane	10		U
75-01-4	Vinyl chloride	10		U
75-00-3	Chloroethane	10		U
75-09-2	Methylene chloride	10		U
75-69-4	Trichlorofluoromethane	5.0		U
75-35-4	1,1-Dichloroethene	5.0		U
75-34-3	1,1-Dichloroethane	5.0		U
540-59-0	trans-1,2-Dichloroethene	5.0		U
67-66-3	Chloroform	5.0		U
107-02-2	1,2-Dichloroethane	5.0	3.9	U
71-55-6	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	5.0		U
56-23-5	Carbon tetrachloride	5.0		U
75-27-4	Bromodichloromethane	5.0		U
78-87-5	1,2-Dichloropropane	5.0		U
10061-01-5	cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	5.0		U
79-01-6	Trichloroethene	5.0		U
71-43-2	Benzene	5.0		U
124-48-1	Dibromochloromethane	5.0		U
10061-02-6	trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	5.0		U
79-00-5	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	5.0		U
100-75-8	2-Chloroethylvinyl ether	5.0		U
75-25-2	Bromoform	5.0		U
79-34-5	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	5.0		U
127-18-4	Tetrachloroethene	5.0		U
108-88-3	Toluene	5.0	3.1	U
108-90-7	Chlorobenzene	5.0		U
100-41-4	Ethylbenzene	5.0		U
541-73-1	1,3-Dichlorobenzene	5.0		U
95-50-1	1,2-Dichlorobenzene	5.0		U
106-46-7	1,4-Dichlorobenzene	5.0		U

EnviroTest  
Laboratories Inc.

REVISED 10/1/82

ALICE 7/3/87

CLM/JMS PFF/JMS

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Ivanhoe, NY 12220  
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FAX (514) 562-0041

## SEMIVOLATILE ORGANICS ANALYSIS DATA SHEET

Client Name: Hearn Corporation

Lab Number: 83976-001

Project Name:

Date Collected: 1/30/90

Sample Location: OGC-2

Date Received: 1/30/90

Matrix: Groundwater

Date Extracted: 2/5/90

Method: EPA 625

Date Analyzed: 2/6/90

Report Date: 2/16/90

S NO.	COMPOUND	Detection			CAS NO.	COMPOUND	Detection		
		Limit ug/l	Conc. ug/l	Data Qualifier			Limit ug/l	Conc. ug/l	Data Qualifier
28-95-2	Phenol	NA			121-14-2	2,4-Dinitrotoluene	13		U
1-44-4	bis(-2-Chloroethyl)Ether	13		U	84-66-2	Diethylphthalate	13		U
3-57-8	2-Chlorophenol	NA			7005-72-3	4-Chlorophenyl-phenylether	13		U
41-73-1	1,3-Dichlorobenzene	13		U	86-73-7	Fluorene	13		U
6-46-7	1,4-Dichlorobenzene	13		U	534-52-1	4,6-Dinitro-2-methylphenol	NA		
50-1	1,2-Dichlorobenzene	13		U	86-30-6	N-Nitrosodiphenylamine *	13		U
9638-32-9	bis(2-chloroisopropyl)ether	13		U	101-55-3	4-Bromophenyl-phenylether	65		U
21-64-7	N-Nitroso-Di-n-propylamine	13		U	118-74-1	Hexachlorobenzene	13		U
7-72-1	Hexachloroethane	13		U	87-86-5	Pentachlorophenol	NA		
6-95-3	Nitrobenzene	13		U	85-01-8	Phenanthrene	13		U
8-59-1	Isophorone	13		U	120-12-7	Anthracene	13		U
5-75-5	2-Nitrophenol	NA			84-74-2	Di-n-butylphthalate	13		U
5-67-9	2,4-Dimethylphenol	NA			206-44-0	Fluoranthene	13		U
11-91-1	bis(-2-Chloroethoxy)methane	13		U	129-00-0	Pyrene	13		U
20-83-2	2,4-Dichlorophenol	13		U	92-87-5	Benzidine	26		U
0-82-1	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	13		U	85-68-7	Butylbenzylphthalate	13		U
1-20-3	Naphthalene	13		U	91-94-1	3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine	13		U
37-68-3	Hexachlorobutadiene	13		U	56-55-3	Benzo(a)anthracene	13		U
5-50-7	4-Chloro-3-methylphenol	NA			218-01-9	Chrysene	13		U
7-47-4	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	13		U	117-81-7	bis(2-Ethylhexyl)phthalate	13		U
38-06-2	2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	NA			117-84-0	Di-n-octylphthalate	13		U
1-58-7	2-Chloronaphthalene	13		U	205-99-2	Benzo(b)fluoranthene	13		U
1-11-3	Dimethylphthalate	13		U	207-08-9	Benzo(k)fluoranthene	13		U
208-96-8	Acenaphthylene	13		U	50-32-8	Benzo(a)pyrene	13		U
506-20-2	2,6-Dinitrotoluene	13		U	193-39-5	Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	13		U
5-32-9	Acenaphthene	13		U	53-70-3	Dibenzo(a,h)anthracene	13		U
1-28-5	2,4-Dinitrophenol	NA			191-24-2	Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	13		U
100-02-7	4-Nitrophenol	NA			62-75-9	N-Nitrosodiaethylamine	13		U

\* Cannot be separated from diphenylamine

Inorganics Analysis Data Sheet

Client Name: MEARL CORP.

Sample Number: 83918-003

Project Name: STANDARD

Date Collected: 26-JAN-90

Matrix: 2 GW/WW

Date Received: 26-JAN-90

Sample Location: DGC-3

Comments:

<u>Analysis</u>	<u>Result</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Method</u>	<u>Analyzed</u>
PB	24	UG/L	EPA 239.2	01-FEB-90

Remarks:

Envirotest  
Laboratories Inc.

STATION 10142

RUCCP 73507

C. 000000000000

315 F. Green Avenue  
Newburgh, NY 12550  
(516) 562-6652  
FAX (516) 562-0611

## VOLATILE ORGANICS ANALYSIS DATA SHEET

Client Name: Mearl Corporation

Lab Number: 83918-003

Project Name:

Date Collected: 1/26/90

Sample Location: DGC-3

Date Received: 1/26/90

Matrix: Groundwater

Date Analyzed: 1/30/90

Method: EPA 624

Report Date: 2/9/90

CAS NO.	COMPOUND	Detection Limit ug/l	Conc. ug/l	Data Qualifier
74-87-3	Chloromethane	10		U
74-83-9	Bromomethane	10		U
75-01-4	Vinyl chloride	10		U
75-00-3	Chloroethane	10		U
75-09-2	Methylene chloride	10		U
75-69-4	Trichlorofluoromethane	5.0		U
75-35-4	1,1-Dichloroethene	5.0		U
75-34-3	1,1-Dichloroethane	5.0		U
540-59-0	trans-1,2-Dichloroethene	5.0		U
67-66-3	Chloroform	5.0		U
107-02-2	1,2-Dichloroethane	5.0		U
71-55-6	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	5.0		U
56-23-5	Carbon tetrachloride	5.0		U
75-27-4	Bromodichloromethane	5.0		U
78-87-5	1,2-Dichloropropane	5.0		U
10061-01-5	cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	5.0		U
79-01-6	Trichloroethene	5.0		U
71-43-2	Benzene	5.0		U
124-48-1	Dibromochloromethane	5.0		U
10061-02-6	trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	5.0		U
79-00-5	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	5.0		U
100-75-8	2-Chloroethylvinyl ether	5.0		U
75-25-2	Bromoform	5.0		U
79-34-5	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	5.0		U
127-18-4	Tetrachloroethene	5.0		U
108-88-3	Toluene	5.0		U
108-90-7	Chlorobenzene	5.0		U
100-41-4	Ethylbenzene	5.0		U
541-73-1	1,3-Dichlorobenzene	5.0		U
95-50-1	1,2-Dichlorobenzene	5.0		U
106-46-7	1,4-Dichlorobenzene	5.0		U

EnviroTest  
Laboratories Inc.

C-1000-10042

NAUET 130V

C-1000-10042

215 E. 10th Ave.  
Newburgh, NY 12550  
(914) 562-0041  
FAX (914) 562-0041



## SEMIQUANTITATIVE ORGANICS ANALYSIS DATA SHEET

Client Name: Mehl Corp.

Lab Number: 83916-003

Project Name:

Date Collected: 1-26-90

Sample Location: DGC-3

Date Received: 1-26-90

Matrix: Groundwater

Date Extracted: 2-1-90

Method: EPA 625

Date Analyzed: 2-2-90

Report Date: 2-7-90

CAS NO.	COMPOUND	Detection			CAS NO.	COMPOUND	Detection		
		Limit ug/l	Conc. ug/l	Data Qualifier			Limit ug/l	Conc. ug/l	Data Qualifier
108-95-2	Phenol	NA			121-14-2	2,4 Dinitrotoluene	10		U
111-44-4	Bis(2-Chloroethyl) Ether	10		U	84-66-2	Dibenzylphthalate	10		U
95-57-6	2-Chlorophenol	NA			7005-72-3	4-Chlorophenyl-phenylether	10		U
541-73-1	1,3-Dichlorobenzene	10		U	86-73-7	Fluorene	10		U
106-46-7	1,4-Dichlorobenzene	10		U	534-52-1	4,6 Dinitro-2-methylphenol	NA		
95-50-1	1,2-Dichlorobenzene	10		U	86-30-6	N-Nitrosodiphenylamine *	10		J
39638-32-9	bis(2-Chloroisopropyl) ether	10		U	101-55-3	4-Bromophenyl-phenylether	30		U
621-64-7	N-Nitroso-Di-n-propylamine	10		U	118-74-1	Hexachlorobenzene	10		U
67-72-1	Hexachloroethane	10		U	87-86-5	Pentachlorophenol	NA		
98-95-3	Nitrobenzene	10		U	85-01-8	Phenanthrene	10		U
70-59-1	Isophorone	10		U	120-12-7	Anthracene	10		U
88-75-5	2-Nitrophenol	NA			84-74-2	Di-n-butylphthalate	10		U
105-67-9	2,4-Dibenzylphenol	NA			206-44-0	Fluoranthene	10		U
111-91-1	Bis(2-Chloroethoxy) methane	10		U	129-00-0	Pyrene	10		U
120-83-2	2,4-Dichlorophenol	10		U	92-07-5	Benizidine	20		U
120-82-1	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	10		U	85-68-7	Butylbenzylphthalate	10		U
91-20-3	Naphthalene	10		U	91-94-1	3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine	10		U
87-68-3	Hexachlorobutadiene	10		U	56-55-3	Benzo(a)anthracene	10		U
59-50-7	4-Chloro-3-methylphenol	NA			218-01-9	Chrysene	10		U
77-47-4	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	10		U	117-81-7	bis(2-Ethylhexyl)phthalate	10		U
89-66-2	2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	NA			117-84-0	Di-n-octylphthalate	10		U
91-58-7	2-Chloronaphthalene	10		U	205-99-2	Benzo(h)fluoranthene	10		U
131-11-3	Dimethylphthalate	10		U	207-08-9	Benzo(k)fluoranthene	10		U
208-96-8	Acenaphthylene	10		U	50-32-8	Benzo(a)pyrene	10		U
606-20-2	2,6-Dinitrotoluene	10		U	173-37-5	Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	10		U
83-32-9	Acenaphthene	10		U	53-70-3	Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	10		U
51-28-5	2,4-Dinitrophenol	NA			191-24-2	Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	10		U
100-02-7	4-Nitrophenol	NA			62-75-9	N-Nitrosodimethylamine	10		U

\* Cannot be separated from diphenylamine

Envirotest  
Laboratories Inc.

NYSDO-10142

NJDEP 73527

CTDOPB PM-004

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Inorganics Analysis Data Sheet

Client Name: MEARL CORP.

Sample Number: 83918-004

Project Name: STANDARD

Date Collected: 26-JAN-90

Matrix: 2 GW/WW

Date Received: 26-JAN-90

Sample Location: DGC-4

Comments:

<u>Analysis</u>	<u>Result</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Method</u>	<u>Analyzed</u>
PB	0.27	MG/L	EPA 239.1	30-JAN-90

Remarks:

Envirofest  
Laboratories Inc.

HYDRO-10142

WATER ANALYSIS

CTDONG-PH-2054

215 P. J. Ave. #2  
Newburgh, NY 12550  
(914) 592-6000  
FAX (914) 592-6001

## VOLATILE ORGANICS ANALYSIS DATA SHEET

Client Name: Mearl Corporation

Lab Number: 83918-004

Project Name:

Date Collected: 1/26/90

Sample Location: DGC-4

Date Received: 1/26/90

Matrix: Groundwater

Date Analyzed: 1/30/90

Method: EPA 624

Report Date: 2/9/90

CAS NO.	COMPOUND	Detection Limit ug/l	Conc. ug/l	Data Qualifier
74-87-3	Chloromethane	10		U
74-83-9	Bromomethane	10		U
75-01-4	Vinyl chloride	10		U
75-00-3	Chloroethane	10		U
75-09-2	Methylene chloride	10		U
75-69-4	Trichlorofluoromethane	5.0		U
75-35-4	1,1-Dichloroethene	5.0		U
75-34-3	1,1-Dichloroethane	5.0		U
540-59-0	trans-1,2-Dichloroethene	5.0		U
67-66-3	Chloroform	5.0	5.8	
107-02-2	1,2-Dichloroethane	5.0		U
71-55-6	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	5.0		U
56-23-5	Carbon tetrachloride	5.0		U
75-27-4	Bromodichloromethane	5.0		U
78-87-5	1,2-Dichloropropane	5.0		U
10061-01-5	cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	5.0		U
79-01-6	Trichloroethene	5.0		U
71-43-2	Benzene	5.0		U
124-48-1	Dibromochloromethane	5.0		U
10061-02-6	trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	5.0		U
79-00-5	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	5.0		U
100-75-8	2-Chloroethylvinyl ether	5.0		U
75-25-2	Bromoform	5.0		U
79-34-5	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	5.0		U
127-18-4	Tetrachloroethane	5.0		U
108-88-3	Toluene	5.0	1.1	U
108-90-7	Chlorobenzene	5.0		U
100-41-4	Ethylbenzene	5.0		U
541-73-1	1,3-Dichlorobenzene	5.0		U
95-50-1	1,2-Dichlorobenzene	5.0		U
106-46-7	1,4-Dichlorobenzene	5.0		U

EnviroTest  
Laboratories Inc.

NYSDOH 10144

NYSDOH 10144

CTDCHS 44-0034

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Rensselaer, NY 12350  
(516) 522-0800  
FAX (516) 522-0811

# SEMI-VOLATILE ORGANICS ANALYSIS DATA SHEET

Client Name: Hearn Corp.

Project Name:

Sample Location: BGC-4

Matrix: Groundwater

Method: EPA 825

Lab Number: 83918-004

Date Collected: 1-26-90

Date Received: 1-26-90

Date Extracted: 2-1-90

Date Analyzed: 2-2-90

Report Date: 2-7-90

CAS NO.	COMPOUND	Detection		Data	CAS NO.	COMPOUND	Detection		Data
		Limit	Conc.				Limit	Conc.	
		ug/l	ug/l	Qualifier			ug/l	ug/l	Qualifier
106-95-2	Phenol	NA			121 14-2	2,4-Dinitrotoluene	10		U
111-44-4	bis(2-chloroethyl) ether	10		U	84-66-7	Diethylphthalate	10		U
95-57-8	2-chlorophenol	NA			7005-72-3	4-chlorophenyl-phenylether	10		U
541-73-1	1,3-Dichlorobenzene	10		U	96-73-7	Fluorene	10		U
106-46-7	1,4-Dichlorobenzene	10		U	534-52-1	4,6-Dinitro-7-methylphenol	NA		
95 50-1	1,2-Dichlorobenzene	10		U	86-50-6	N-Nitrosodiphenylamine *	10		U
39636-32-9	bis(2-chloroisopropyl) ether	10		U	101 55-3	4-Hydroxyphenyl-phenylether	50		U
621 64-7	N-Nitroso-N-n-propylamine	10		U	118-74-1	Hexachlorobenzene	10		U
67-72-1	Hexachloroethane	10		U	87-86 5	Pentachlorophenol	NA		U
96-95-3	Nitrobenzene	10		U	85-01-8	Phenanthrene	10		U
78-59-1	Isophorone	10		U	120 12-7	Anthracene	10		U
88-75-5	2-Nitrophenol	NA			84-74-2	Di-n-Octylphthalate	10		U
105-67-9	2,4-Dimethylphenol	NA			206-44 0	Fluoranthene	10		U
111-91-1	bis(2-Chloroethoxy) methane	10		U	129-00-0	Pyrene	10		U
120-83-2	2,4-Dichlorophenol	10		U	92-87 5	Benidine	20		U
120-82-1	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	10		U	85-68-7	Butylbenzylphthalate	10		U
91-20-3	Naphthalene	10		U	91-94-1	3,3'-Dichlorobenidine	10		U
27 68-5	Hexachlorobutadiene	10		U	56-55-3	Benzo(a)anthracene	10		U
59-50-7	4-Chloro-3-methylphenol	NA			218-01-9	Chrysene	10		U
77-47-4	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	10		U	117-81-7	bis(2-Ethylhexyl)phthalate	10		U
88-06-2	2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	NA			117-04-0	Di-n-octylphthalate	10		U
91-58-7	2-Chloronaphthalene	10		U	205-99-7	Benzo(b)fluoranthene	10		U
131-11-3	Diethylphthalate	10		U	207 08-9	Benzo(k)fluoranthene	10		U
206-96-8	Acenaphthylene	10		U	50-32-8	Benzo(a)pyrene	10		U
606-20-2	2,6-Dinitrotoluene	10		U	193-39-5	Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	10		U
83-32-9	Acenaphthene	10		U	53-70-3	Dibenzo(a,h)anthracene	10		U
51-28-5	2,4-Dinitrophenol	NA			171 24-2	Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	10		U
100 02-7	4-Nitrophenol	NA			62-75-9	N-Nitrosodimethylaniline	10		U

\* Cannot be separated from diphenylamine

Erwinest  
Laboratories Inc.

NYSDOH 10147

NYSDOH 72477

CTDONG 0110084

314 Flanders Avenue  
Rensselaer, NY 12150  
(518) 532-1500  
FAX (518) 532-0847

Inorganics Analysis Data Sheet

Client Name: MEARL CORP.

Sample Number: 83918-005

Project Name: STANDARD

Date Collected: 26-JAN-90

Matrix: 2 GW/WW


Date Received: 26-JAN-90

Sample Location: FIELD BLANK

Comments:

<u>Analysis</u>	<u>Result</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Method</u>	<u>Analyzed</u>
PB	<5.0	UG/L	EPA 239.2	01-FEB-90

Remarks:

Envirotest   
Laboratories Inc.

NYSDOH 61127

FILE# 73227

CLASH 24-0054

213 Paterlin Avenue  
Newburgh, NY 12550  
914-562-6622  
FAX 914-562-0941

# VOLATILE ORGANICS ANALYSIS DATA SHEET

Client Name: Mearl Corporation

Lab Number: 83918-005

Project Name:

Date Collected: 1/26/90

Sample Location: Field Blank

Date Received: 1/26/90

Matrix: Groundwater

Date Analyzed: 1/30/90

Method: EPA 624

Report Date: 2/9/90

CAS NO.	COMPOUND	Detection		Data Qualifier
		Limit ug/l	Conc. ug/l	
74-87-3	Chloromethane	10		U
74-83-9	Bromomethane	10		U
75-01-4	Vinyl chloride	10		U
75-00-3	Chloroethane	10		U
75-09-2	Methylene chloride	10		U
75-69-4	Trichlorofluoromethane	5.0		U
75-35-4	1,1-Dichloroethene	5.0		U
75-34-3	1,1-Dichloroethane	5.0		U
540-59-0	trans-1,2-Dichloroethene	5.0		U
67-66-3	Chloroform	5.0		U
107-02-2	1,2-Dichloroethane	5.0		U
71-55-6	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	5.0		U
56-23-5	Carbon tetrachloride	5.0		U
75-27-4	Bromodichloromethane	5.0		U
78-87-5	1,2-Dichloropropane	5.0		U
10061-01-5	cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	5.0		U
79-01-6	Trichloroethene	5.0		U
71-43-2	Benzene	5.0		U
124-48-1	Dibromochloromethane	5.0		U
10061-02-6	trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	5.0		U
79-00-5	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	5.0		U
100-75-8	2-Chloroethylvinyl ether	5.0		U
75-25-2	Bromoform	5.0		U
79-34-5	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	5.0		U
127-18-4	Tetrachloroethene	5.0		U
108-88-3	Toluene	5.0		U
108-90-7	Chlorobenzene	5.0		U
100-41-4	Ethylbenzene	5.0		U
541-73-1	1,3-Dichlorobenzene	5.0		U
95-50-1	1,2-Dichlorobenzene	5.0		U
106-46-7	1,4-Dichlorobenzene	5.0		U

Envirotest  
Laboratories Inc.

11/20/90 10:42

11/20/90 10:42

11/20/90 10:42

216 Fulton Avenue  
Hempstead, NY 11550  
(516) 583-0800  
FAX (516) 583-0841

## SEMIVOLATILE ORGANICS ANALYSIS DATA SHEET

Client Name: Near Corp.

Lab Number: 83718-005

Project Name:

Date Collected: 1-26-90

Sample Location: Field Blank

Date Received: 1-26-90

Matrix: Groundwater

Date Extracted: 2-1-90

Method: EPA 625

Date Analyzed: 2-7-90

Report Date: 2-7-90

CAS NO.	COMPOUND	Detection			CAS NO.	COMPOUND	Detection		
		Limit ug/l	Conc. ug/l	Data Qualifier			Limit ug/l	Conc. ug/l	Data Qualifier
108-95-2	Phenol	NA			121-14-2	2,4-Dinitrotoluene	10		U
133-44-4	bis(2-Chloroethyl)ether	10		U	84-65-2	Diethylphthalate	10		U
95-57-8	2-Chlorophenol	NA			7005-72-3	4-Chlorophenyl-phenylether	10		U
541-72-1	1,3-Dichlorobenzene	10		U	86-73-7	Fluorene	10		U
106-46-7	1,4-Dichlorobenzene	10		U	534-52-1	4,6-Dinitro-2-methylphenol	NA		
95-50-1	1,2-Dichlorobenzene	10		U	86-30-6	N-Nitrosodiphenylamine *	10		U
29638-32-9	bis(2-chloroisopropyl)ether	10		U	101-55-3	4-Bromophenyl-phenylether	50		U
121-64-7	N-Nitro-Ni-n-propylamine	10		U	118-74-1	Hexachlorobenzene	10		U
67-72-1	Hexachloroethane	10		U	87-86-5	Pentachlorophenol	NA		
98-95-3	Nitrobenzene	10		U	85-01-8	Phenanthrene	10		U
78-59-1	Isochlorane	10		U	120-12-7	Anthracene	10		U
88-75-5	2-Nitrophenol	NA			84-74-2	Di-n-butylphthalate	10		U
105-47-9	2,4-Dimethylphenol	NA			206-44-0	Fluoranthene	10		U
111-91-1	bis(2-Chloroethoxy)methane	10		U	129-00-0	Pyrene	10		U
120-83-2	2,4-Dichlorophenol	10		U	92-87-5	Benidine	20		U
120-02-1	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	10		U	85-48-7	Butylbenzylphthalate	10		U
91-20-3	Naphthalene	10		U	91-94-1	3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine	10		U
87-68-3	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	10		U	56-55-3	Benzo(a)anthracene	10		U
59-56-7	4-Chloro-3-methylphenol	NA			218-01-9	Chrysene	10		U
77-47-4	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	10		U	117-81-7	bis(2-Ethylhexyl)phthalate	10		U
88-06-2	2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	NA			117-84-0	Di-n-octylphthalate	10		U
91-58-7	2-Chloronaphthalene	10		U	205-99-2	Benzo(b)fluoranthene	10		U
131-11-3	Dimethylphthalate	10		U	207-08-9	Benzo(k)fluoranthene	10		U
208-96-8	Acenaphthylene	10		U	56-32-8	Benzo(a)pyrene	10		U
56-70-7	2,6-Dinitrotoluene	10		U	192-39-5	Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	10		U
83-32-9	Acenaphthene	10		U	53-70-3	Dibenzo(a,h)anthracene	10		U
51-28-5	2,4-Dinitrophenol	NA			191-24-2	Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	10		U
100-02-7	4-Nitrophenol	NA			62-75-9	N-Nitrosodimethylaniline	10		U

\* Cannot be separated from diphenylamine


  
 Envirotest  
 Laboratories Inc.

NYSDOP 10142

NACAP 738C

C/DONE PM 0054

 315 Fusion Avenue  
 Newburgh, NY 12550  
 (914) 362-4890  
 FAX (914) 362-0841

## VOLATILE ORGANICS ANALYSIS DATA SHEET

Client Name: Mearl Corporation

Lab Number: 83918-006

Project Name:

Date Collected: 1/26/90

Sample Location: Trip Blank

Date Received: 1/26/90

Matrix: Groundwater

Date Analyzed: 1/30/90

Method: EPA 624

Report Date: 2/9/90

CAS NO.	COMPOUND	Detection	Conc.	Data
		Limit ug/l	ug/l	Qualifier
74-87-3	Chloromethane	10		U
74-83-9	Bromomethane	10		U
75-01-4	Vinyl chloride	10		U
75-00-3	Chloroethane	10		U
75-09-2	Methylene chloride	10		U
75-69-4	Trichlorofluoromethane	5.0		U
75-35-4	1,1-Dichloroethene	5.0		U
75-34-3	1,1-Dichloroethane	5.0		U
540-59-0	trans-1,2-Dichloroethane	5.0		U
67-66-3	Chloroform	5.0		U
107-02-2	1,2-Dichloroethane	5.0		U
71-55-6	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	5.0		U
56-23-5	Carbon tetrachloride	5.0		U
75-27-4	Bromodichloromethane	5.0		U
78-87-5	1,2-Dichloropropane	5.0		U
10061-01-5	cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	5.0		U
79-01-6	Trichloroethene	5.0		U
71-43-2	Benzene	5.0		U
124-48-1	Dibromochloromethane	5.0		U
10061-02-6	trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	5.0		U
79-00-5	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	5.0		U
100-75-8	2-Chloroethylvinyl ether	5.0		U
75-25-2	Bromoform	5.0		U
79-34-5	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	5.0		U
127-18-4	Tetrachloroethane	5.0		U
108-88-3	Toluene	5.0		U
108-90-7	Chlorobenzene	5.0		U
100-41-4	Ethylbenzene	5.0		U
541-73-1	1,3-Dichlorobenzene	5.0		U
95-50-1	1,2-Dichlorobenzene	5.0		U
106-46-7	1,4-Dichlorobenzene	5.0		U

EnviroTest  
Laboratories Inc.

11/26/90 10:44

11/26/90 10:44

11/26/90 10:44

215 Flushing Avenue  
Brooklyn, NY 11243  
(314) 502-0066  
FAX (314) 502-0067



## ORGANIC DATA REPORTING QUALIFIERS

**VALUE** - A value is reported if the result is greater than or equal to the detection limit.

- U** - Indicates that the compound was analyzed for but not detected. The value followed by the U (e.g. 10U) is the minimum detection limit for the sample based on necessary concentration or dilution action. This is not necessarily the instrument detection limit.
- J** - Indicates an estimated value. This qualifier is used when mass spectral data indicates the presence of a compound that meets the identification criteria and the result is < than the specified detection limit but > than zero.
- B** - This qualifier is used when the analyte is found in the blank as well as in the sample. It indicates possible/probable blank contamination and warns the data user to take appropriate action.
- C** - This qualifier applies to pesticide parameters where the identification has been confirmed by gas chromatography/mass spectrometry.

**REFERENCE NO. 3**

PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT  
OFF SITE RECONNAISSANCE  
INFORMATION REPORTING FORM

Date: March 16, 1991

Site Name: Mearl Corp TDD: 02-9102-08

Site Address: 1057 Lower South St.  
Street, Box, etc.

Peekskill  
Town

Westchester  
County

NY  
State

NUS Personnel:	Name	Discipline
	<u>K. Schmidt</u>	<u>Health &amp; Safety</u>
	<u>J. Leahy</u>	<u>Game Biology</u>

Weather Conditions (clear, cloudy, rain, snow, etc.):

Clear, Sunny, no wind, 50°F

Estimated wind direction and wind speed: None

Estimated temperature: 50°F

Signature: Karen Schmidt Date: 3/16/91

Countersigned: Jennifer Leahy Date: 3/16/91

PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT  
INFORMATION REPORTING FORM

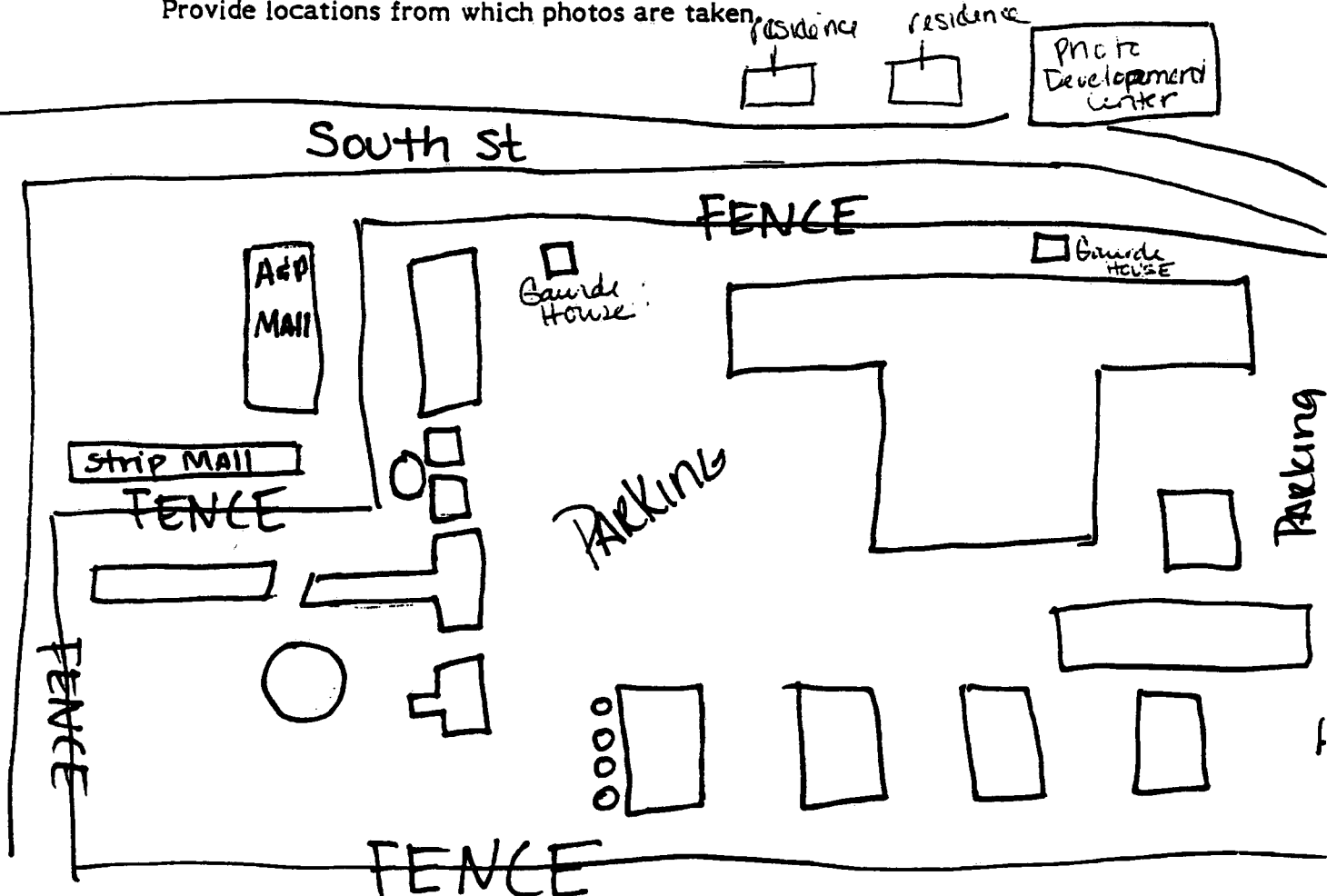
Date: March 6, 1991

Site Name: Mearl Corp

TDD: 03-9102-19

Site Sketch:

Indicate relative landmark locations (streets, buildings, streams, etc.).  
Provide locations from which photos are taken.



Signature: Karen Schmitt

Date: 3/10/91

Countersigned: Jennifer Realy

Date: 3/16/91

PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT  
INFORMATION REPORTING FORM

Date: March 6, 1991

Site Name: Thearl Corp

TDD: 02-9102-04

Notes (Periodically indicate time of entries in military time):

- \* 12:45 - arrive at site, facility appears to be active in an industrial/residential area. facility is completely fenced in with guards at gate entrances.
- \* 1306 - Drove around outside the facility, the high fence around site leads to unaccessible visual inspection of facility and surrounding buildings
- \* 1308 - residence noted to be within any range of 50 feet to 350 feet from site. Facility maintenance looks fairly well kept.
- \* 13:11 - strip mall which is located near (25 feet) facility is very congested all shops are in use (15 shops)
- \* 13:30 - left site

Signature: Karen Schmidt

Date: 3/6/91

Countersignature: Jeffrey Dohy

Date: 3/6/91

**PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT  
INFORMATION REPORTING FORM**

Date: March 6, 1991

Site Name: Mearl Corp

TDD: 02-9102-08

Notes (Cont'd):

*[The following section contains 18 horizontal lines for handwritten notes. A large, faint, curved line is drawn across the middle of this section.]*

Attach additional sheets if necessary. Provide site name, TDD number, signature, and countersignature on each.

Signature: Karen Schmidt

Date: 3/6/91

Countersignature: Jennifer Bailey

Date: 3/6/91

# INFORMATION REPORTING FORM

Date: March 6, 1991

Site Name: Meard Corp.

TDD: 02-9102-08

### Photolog:

**Frame/Photo  
Number**

Date

**Time**

## Photographer

### Description

191

151

310

1251

K. Schmidt

Decorative film division  
facing N. corner of complex

102345

152345

31.

1256

14

Photo of rear NE corner of  
Facility

106

156

31.

1302

11

Photo of front (NE) Entrance.

Attach additional sheets if necessary. Provide site name, TDD number, signature, and countersignature on each.

Signature: Karen Schmidt

Date: 3/6/91

Countersignature: Jennifer Bealy

Date: 3/6/91

REFERENCE NO. 4



PAB

THE MEARL CORPORATION

1057 LOWER SOUTH STREET, PEEKSKILL, N.Y. 10566

(914) 737-2554

July 24, 1985

Mr. Thomas Solecki  
Air & Waste Management Division  
U. S. Environmental Protection Agency  
26 Federal Plaza, Room 1043  
New York, NY 10278

Re: EPA I.D.

Dear Mr. Solecki:

Attached is our revised closure plan which includes mention of a specific closure date for our waste treatment and storage facilities.

Very truly yours,

THE MEARL CORPORATION



Robert E. Eberts, Ph.D.  
Senior Chemist

REE:jas  
attach.

xc: Dominick A. Pinciario  
Raymond A. Cardonne  
Terry Hughes

VII. Closure Plan (Revised April, 1985) Peekskill Facility

A. General Information

1. Size of Facility - The hazardous waste operations at this facility are only a very minor part of the overall chemical manufacturing operation. The facility employs approximately 200 people. The majority of manufacturing operations consist of aqueous acid-base chemistry; the product is a nacreous pigment the majority of which consists of titanium dioxide coated mica flakes. The waste generated from the major operations are not hazardous wastes since they are neutralized before being discharged to a county sewer system.

A bismuth oxychloride pigment is also produced in two small areas of the production facility.

2. Type of Waste

- A. The facility generates approximately 5,000 gallons of waste organic solvents per year. The major components of this waste are: water, butyl acetate, nitrocellulose lacquers, and laboratory solvents. This waste solvent is stored in a 5,000 gallon underground steel tank. This tank is provided with an overflow to a second 5,000 gallon underground steel tank. This waste is periodically hauled away by tank truck for incineration by a commercial firm.

The small jars of lacquer and pigment are drained into a 55-gallon drum. This is then transferred to the bulk solvent tank. Approximately one drum of such waste is generated per month.

As a manufacturing plant, The Mearl Corporation has a large warehouse; a part of this warehouse is sectioned off for flammable storage. The hazardous waste drums are stored in part of this subsection. The total number of waste drums stored in this location has not exceeded 50 drums over the past two years. These are periodically removed by a commercial waste handler for burial.

This facility occasionally receives shipments of hazardous waste from three other small facilities owned by The Mearl Corporation. The total amount is less than ten 55-gallon drums per year. The material generally is waste solvent, which is added to the bulk waste solvent tank. An occasional drum of solidified flammable or corrosive hazardous waste is also possible.

VII. Closure Plan (Revised April, 1985) Peekskill Facility

3. Closure Date

This is a manufacturing facility. The intention is that this facility will continue to produce indefinitely.

Because the regulations specifically require a "closure date" to be set forth in this plan, we hereby give the date January 1, 2051 as the date for closure of the hazardous waste facilities.

4. Closure Certification

Upon closure of any part of our waste handling facilities, The Mearl Corporation will obtain a certification of safe closure by a certified engineer.

B. Removal of Waste Inventory

1. Procedure for Waste Removal: Waste solvent will be removed from the underground storage tank, pumped to a bulk tank truck and taken to a commercial incinerator operation. The residues in the bottom of the tank will be pumped out by a commercial firm; the firm will also clean and decontaminate the tank. The tank will be coated with a layer of oil to prevent rust formation. The tank will be kept for future storage of raw materials or future possible storage of (unknown source) waste solvent. The area around the waste storage tank will be drilled and tested by a certified engineering firm to insure that waste solvent has not leaked from the tank into the ground around this area.

In the event that the facility should no longer generate drums of solidified hazardous waste, the drums will be removed from the warehousing facility by a commercial firm. The concrete floored building will be inspected and cleaned in the area where these drums had been stored.

Waste solvent is now being transported and thermally treated by Oldovers Corporation, State Route 652, Arvon, Virginia 23004. Our hazardous waste solids, in 55-gallon drums, were last removed by Chemical Disposal Services, Division of Kramer Chemicals, Incorporated, 935 Allwood Road, Clifton, New Jersey 07012; the ultimate disposal site was SCA Chemical Waste Service, 1135 Balmer Road, Model City, New York 14107.

## VII. Closure Plan (Revised April, 1985) Peekskill Facility

### C. Decontamination

#### 1. Potential Contaminated Soil

The only location where the soil could be contaminated by hazardous waste is around or under the underground bulk waste solvent storage tanks.

#### 2. Soil Sampling Procedure

Soil sampling will be contracted out to a certified engineering firm. The firm will be told to determine whether soil under this tank contains the solvent mixture that has been placed in the tank over the years. (We have briefly discussed this with Recon Systems, Rt. 202N, Three Bridges, N.J. 08887.)

#### 3. Decontamination

The underground waste solvent tank will be pumped clear and cleaned by a commercial firm. (Inland Pollution Services, Incorporated, Elizabeth, New Jersey, has cleaned various solvent tanks in the past.) The minor amount of piping (approximately 100 feet of steel pipe) will be taken apart and examined to determine whether the pipe can be decontaminated. If not, the pipe will be cut and disposed of at a hazardous waste landfill.

The drum storage area is in a building with a cement floor. Present instructions are that any spillage onto this floor will be immediately absorbed with inert absorbent, swept up, and the floor cleaned; upon moving the storage area or upon closure, no contamination should be present. If there is any contamination, the standard procedure will be:

#### PROCEDURE FOR DECONTAMINATING HAZARDOUS WASTE DRUM STORAGE AREA

The hazardous waste drum storage area is in a flammable solvents storage area. There are no drains. This necessitates the following procedure:

1. Scrape up with scraper an area up to five feet beyond the hazardous waste storage area. Put all this material into a hazardous waste storage drum approved for hazardous waste disposal. Test material for flammable solvent and lead produced from previous operations.

VII. Closure Plan (Revised April, 1985) Peekskill Facility

2. Mop the floor with new wood mop using water. Segregate buckets of water. When the entire floor is mopped, take a sample of the wash water to the Analytical Laboratory. Run tests for total organics and lead. If the tests are positive, seal up the bucket and transfer to Hazardous Waste Solvent tank. If tests are negative, pour washwater into drains to Wastewater Treatment system.
3. Repeat Step 2 until the washwater tests are negative on:
  - Flammability
  - Toxicity
  - Corrosivity

VIII. Post-Closure Plan (Revised April, 1985) Peekskill Facility

Once the waste is removed and the tanks cleaned, no post-closure maintenance will be required.

IX. Closure Schedule With Milestone Dates (New, April, 1985)

Our present plant is to perform all operations in our closure plan except final certification prior to the manufacturing facility shutting down. If this should not prove to be the case, the following would be our schedule:

1. Removal of Waste Inventory and Cleaning Tanks  
MILESTONES: Within 2 Months  
Past experience is we can have shippers for our analysed hazardous waste solvent and hazardous waste solid within two weeks. Tanks have been cleaned of sludge, washed down, scrubbed, and certified gas-free within one week. Material from such cleaning has been shipped out within two months for disposal.
2. Decontamination of Soil Around Hazardous Waste Storage Tanks and Hazardous Waste Drum Area  
MILESTONES: Within 2 Months  
Decontamination of the Hazardous Waste Drum area should be completed in two days based on previous experience and absence of leaking drums. Should soil testing indicate spillage of hazardous waste solvent, soil will be dug out and placed in a container for direct shipment to a secure landfill after analysis. At present we intend to ship it out to Michigan.

IX. Closure Schedule With Milestone Dates (New, April, 1985)

3. Acid-Base Neutralization of Aqueous Waste

MILESTONES: Within one week  
After neutralization in the wastewater treatment system, the supernate will go to a sewage treatment plant, the non-hazardous sludge to a sanitary landfill.

4. Administrative Implementation

MILESTONES: Within 3 Months  
This will include closure certification.

5. Closure Certification

MILESTONES: Within 3 Months  
We assume closure certification will take one month after all other operations are completed.

X. Cost Estimate (Revised April, 1985) Peekskill Facility \*

A. Closure

1. Removal and disposal of (maximum) 10,000 gallons waste solvent:

\$6,000.00

2. Clean-out and decontamination of two underground waste solvent storage tanks:

\$14,000.00

3. Acid-base neutralization of any aqueous wastes remaining in the plant areas:

\$4,000.00

Work to be done by Mearl Personnel.

4. Removal of (maximum) 50 drums solidified hazardous waste:

\$6,000.00

5. Soil Testing

\$1,000.00 Planning

\$2,000.00 Sampling and Testing

X. Cost Estimate (Revised April, 1985) Peekskill Facility \*

6. Contingency Costs

Ten per cent of total costs. This, under the present plan, will come out to:

\$3,700.00

7. Administrative Costs

We estimate administrative costs will be one engineer for one month (twenty working days).

Cost: \$3,000.00

8. Closure Certification

We estimate \$1,000 for certification by a Professional Engineer.

9. Total cost of closure:

\$40,700.00

B. Post-Closure Costs

None

\* This revised cost estimate is based upon estimates from suppliers on the cost of closure. It has not been changed by merely applying a factor based upon an economic index.

REFERENCE NO. 5



47-15-14(12/85)

REGION: 3  
Major: \_\_\_\_\_  
Non-Major: \_\_\_\_\_

NEW YORK STATE INDUSTRIAL HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT ACT

(Chapter 639, Laws of 1978)

Prepared for:

NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION  
Henry G. Williams, Commissioner

Division of Solid and Hazardous Waste  
Norman H. Nosenchuck, Director

Send to: Compliance Inspection Section  
50 Wolf Road - Room 207/415  
Albany, New York 12233-0001

EPA I.D. NUMBER: NYI 370010266

\*HANDLER'S NAME (Corporate): Meerl Corp  
(Division): \_\_\_\_\_

\*HANDLER'S MAILING ADDRESS: \_\_\_\_\_  
City & State \_\_\_\_\_, Zip Code \_\_\_\_\_

\*HANDLER'S LOCATION ADDRESS: 1057 Lower South St  
(if different than mailing)  
City & State Peekskill, NY Zip Code 10566

\*HANDLER'S TELEPHONE NUMBER: (914) 737-2554 Extension \_\_\_\_\_

\*FULL NAME OF HANDLER'S CONTACT: (Mr.) (Ms.) R. E. Eberts

\*SIGNATURE OF HANDLER'S CONTACT: \_\_\_\_\_

(This signature is not an admittance to any violations cited herein. It merely acknowledges that an inspection took place.)

\*TITLE OF HANDLER'S CONTACT: Regulatory & Environmental Affairs

INSPECTION DATE: 12/11/86 TIME OF INSPECTION: 9:30 a.m.  
COUNTY: Westchester E/A NUMBER: \_\_\_\_\_ p.m.

INSPECTOR'S NAME: D. F. Cheung  
TITLE: Enviro. Engr.  
NAME: \_\_\_\_\_  
TITLE: \_\_\_\_\_

CHECK ONE: Copy of THIS report ( ) has) (X has not) been given to the Handler.

REPORT PREPARED BY: Drew DATE: 12/30/87  
REPORT APPROVED BY: S. S. S. S. DATE: 1/6/87

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page No.</u>
Part I General Information and Classification of Facility	
1. Identification of Hazardous Waste	I-1
2. Status Identification	I-4
3. Exemptions	I-5
4. Environmental Facilities Corporation (EFC) Survey	I-8
Part II Generator Inspection Section	
1. Exempt and Small-Quantity Generator Requirements	II-1
2. Labeling and Marking	II-2
3. On-Site Accumulation of Hazardous Waste Prior to Shipment	II-2
4. Manifest Records	II-7
5. Personnel Training	II-9
6. Preparedness and Prevention	II-10
7. Contingency Plan and Emergency Procedures	II-11
Part III Comments, Conclusions and Recommendations	III-1
(Need Not Attach If Not Required - Circle Attached Appendices)	
Appendix A Treatment, Storage and Disposal Inspection Section	A-1
Appendix B Transportation Terminal Inspection	B-1

	<u>Page No.</u>
<u>APPENDICES</u>	
Appendix C Groundwater Monitoring	C-1
Appendix D Surface Impoundments	D-1
Appendix E Waste Piles	E-1
Appendix F Secure Landburial Facilities	F-1
Appendix G Land Treatment	G-1
Appendix H Incinerators and Energy Recovery Facilities	H-1
Appendix I Thermal Treatment	I-1
Appendix J Chemical, Physical and Biological Treatment	J-1
Appendix K Underground Injection	K-1
Appendix L Closure/Post Closure Inspection	L-1
Appendix M Part B Inspection	M-1
Appendix N Requirements for Repeat Inspections	N-1

\* For the purpose of this Inspection Report - HANDLER means a hazardous waste Generator, Transporter, Storage or Disposal Facility (TSDF).

New York State Department of Environmental Conservation  
Division of Solid and Hazardous Waste  
50 Wolf Road, Albany, New York 12233

PART I

General Information and Classification of Facility

- | 1. <u>Identification of Hazardous Waste - 371</u>                                                                                                                                                                      | <u>Yes</u> | <u>No</u>   |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|-------------|
| A. Is there reason to believe the facility has hazardous waste on-site? If yes, what leads you to believe it is hazardous waste? Check appropriate box/boxes and attach any applicable correspondence with DEC or EPA: | <u>✓</u>   | <u>    </u> |
| (1) <u>✓</u> Company recognizes that its waste is hazardous during the inspection.                                                                                                                                     |            |             |
| (2) <u>✓</u> Company admitted the waste is hazardous in its RCRA notification and/or Part A permit application.                                                                                                        |            |             |
| (3) <u>✓</u> EPA testing has shown characteristics of:<br><u>✓</u> ignitability - 371.3(b);<br><u>✓</u> corrosivity - 371.3(c);<br><u>    </u> reactivity - 371.3(d);<br><u>✓</u> EP toxicity - 371.3(e)               |            |             |
| <u>    </u> Has revealed hazardous constituents (please attach analysis report) 371.4(a)(2), Appendix 22, Appendix 23                                                                                                  |            |             |
| (4) <u>✓</u> The material is listed in the regulations as a hazardous waste from non-specific sources 371.4(b).                                                                                                        |            |             |
| (5) <u>    </u> The waste material is listed in the regulations as a hazardous waste from specific sources. 371.3(c).                                                                                                  |            |             |
| (6) <u>    </u> The material or product is listed in the regulations as discarded commercial chemical products, off-specification species, container residues and spill residues thereof. 371.4(d).                    |            |             |
| (7) <u>    </u> Company is unsure, but they have reason to believe that waste materials are hazardous. (Explain) _____<br>_____                                                                                        |            |             |
| (8) <u>    </u> If don't know, please explain: _____<br>_____<br>_____<br>_____                                                                                                                                        |            |             |

B. Is there reason, other than those above, for you to believe that there is hazardous waste on site? (Explain) \_\_\_\_\_

C. What other environmental permits are held by the company, relative to hazardous waste management?

\_\_\_\_\_ SPDES Permit Number      ☒ Air Permit Number

\_\_\_\_\_ Part 364 Industrial Waste Transporter Permit (indicate this company's permit number if any)

Please describe other relevant (if any) permits and give the name, address, Part 364 Permit Number and EPA I.D. Number of transporter(s) used by company.

AETC NJD 080631369 - 9090#

F.I. DuDent (CHAMBERWORK) NJ 0002385730 - 142520

RCR NYD030485288 - 6554

D. If the facility is a treatment, storage or disposal facility, have they:

☒ Submitted a Part A application. \_\_\_\_\_ Have changes been made that are not reflected in the Part A application? Should the Part A be modified by the Company? \_\_\_\_\_ If so, explain.

NO Submitted a Part B application.

NO Been granted a Part 373 permit.

If so, when does it expire: \_\_\_\_\_

Please attach or explain any special conditions or variances - 373-1.1(e) \_\_\_\_\_

No Been granted a hazardous waste Part B permit.

If so, also complete the facility Part B (Part 373) permitted inspection report - Appendix K.

- E. Describe the activities that result in the generation of hazardous waste. Include the company's manufacturing processes. \_\_\_\_\_

Lab wastes

Sludge from waste water treatment.

- F. Identify the hazardous wastes that are on-site and the quantity of each (use the identification numbers referred to in Part 371). \_\_\_\_\_

24 55 gal drums contaminated floor waste

6 55 gal drums flammable waste

1 55 gal drum corrosive waste

lab waste small containers

1 Tank of flammable waste 5000 gal  
(under ground)

- G. The handler notified EPA as a:

TSD

Has EPA or DEC officially modified the handlers status? If so, attach correspondence. N/A

2. Status Identification:

This handler should be inspected as a (check each appropriate category after considering exemptions)

A. X Transporter - complete Appendix B

B. Generator Status Identification 372.1

1.        Category 1 generator - small quantity generator - generates less than 100 kg/mo and stores less than 100 kg. - 372.1(e)(1)i - Complete Part II, 1A.
2.        Category 2 generator - small quantity generator - generates less than 100 kg/mo and stores more than 100 kg but less than 1,000 kg. - 372.1(e)(1)ii - Complete Part II, 1B.
3.        Category 3 generator - small quantity generator - generates more than 100 kg/mo but less than 1,000 kg/mo and stores less than 1,000 kg. - 372.1(e)(1)iii - Complete Part II, 1B and 1C.
4.        Category 4 generator - small quantity generator containing less than - (372.1(e)(1)(iv)) - Complete Part II, 1A.
  - (a)        A total of one kilogram of all commercial product or manufacturing chemical intermediate having the generic name listed in paragraph 371.4(d)5.
  - (b)        A total of one kilogram of any off-specification commercial chemical product or manufacturing chemical intermediate which, if it met specifications, would have the generic name listed in paragraph 371.4(d)5.
  - (c)        Any containers identified in paragraph 371.4(d)(3) of this title that are larger than 20 liters in capacity.
  - (d)        A total of 10 kilograms of inner liner from containers identified in paragraph 371.4(d)(3) of this title.
  - (e)        One hundred (100) kilograms of any residue or contaminated soil, water or other debris resulting from the cleanup of a spill, into or on any land or water, of any commercial chemical product, off-specification product, or manufacturing chemical intermediate having the generic name listed in paragraph 371.4(d)5 of this title.

5. X Category 5 generator - generated 1,000 kilograms or more per month - Complete Part II. Generators in Kings, Queens, Nassau and Suffolk Counties also complete Appendix A.
6. X Category 6 generator - stores 1,000 kilograms or more - Complete Part II. Generators in Kings, Queens, Nassau and Suffolk Counties also complete Appendix A.

C. Treatment, Storage or Disposal Facility Status

1. Is hazardous waste generated and stored on-site? If so:
- (a) Yes Has hazardous waste been stored on-site longer than 90 days? 373-1.1(d)(1)(iii) - If yes, complete Appendix A.
- (b) No Has more than 8,800 gallons of hazardous waste been stored in containers? 373-1.1(d)(ii)(a) - If yes, complete Appendix A.
- (c) No Has more than 20,000 gallons of hazardous waste been stored in tanks? 373-1.1(d)(iii)(b) - If yes, complete Appendix A.
2. Yes Hazardous waste received from off-site and not beneficially used, reused or legitimately recycled or stored. If yes, complete Appendix A.
3. No Hazardous waste is treated on-site.
4. No Hazardous waste is disposed of on-site.

3. Exemptions

If the handler is inspected other than as they notified (e.g., notified as generator/TSD - inspected as exempt generator) a full explanation should be included in Part III.

A. Generator Exemptions

- (1)        Not a regulated handler (be sure to indicate why in Part I 1F and 1G and/or in appropriate exemption below - for example the company notified for precautionary reasons or the waste generated is not hazardous as specified in 371.1(e)(2).
- (2)        Delisted hazardous waste. IDENTIFY the waste that was delisted: (If the company is in the delisting process they are still regulated until their delisting petition is favorably approved) Complete appropriate parts depending on company status.
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- (3)        Exemption for used engine lubricating oil. 372.1(e)(8) -

- (4) — Exemption for farmers. 372.1(e)(3). Only if he triple rinses each emptied pesticide container in accordance with paragraph 372.1(e)(3)(i), and disposes of the pesticide residues on his own farm in a manner consistent with Section 325.4(d) of this title or in a manner consistent with the disposal instructions on the pesticide label, whichever is more restrictive.
- (5) — Exemption for publicly owned treatment works 372.1(e)(4).
- (6) — Samples collected for testing. 372.1(e)(5).
- (7) — Residues of hazardous waste in empty containers. 372.1(e)(6).
- (8) — A hazardous waste which is generated in a product or raw material storage tank, a product or raw material transport vehicle or vessel, a product or raw material pipeline, or in a manufacturing process unit or an associated non-waste treatment manufacturing unit is not subject to regulation until it exits the unit in which it was generated, unless the unit is a surface impoundment, or unless the hazardous waste remains in the unit more than 90 days after the unit ceases to be operated for manufacturing, or for storage or transportation of product or raw materials. 372.1(e)(7).
- (9) — Mixed with non-hazardous waste is exempt only if unregulated quantity is mixed and the resulting mixture does not fail a characteristic test - 372.1(e)(1)(v).

## B. TSD Exemptions

- 1. TSD exemptions - 373-1.1(d)(1) (for facilities and operations that manage hazardous waste other than waste oil)
  - (a) — The disposal of waste pesticides on a farm by the farmer who generated them if the container or inner liner has been triple rinsed or the inner liner has been removed and the disposal method is proper - 373-1.1(d)(1)(ii); 372.1(e)(3).
  - (b) — Storage of characteristic hazardous waste other than sludge prior to its beneficial use or reuse or legitimate recycling or reclamation. Any off-site facility which stores hazardous waste destined for energy recovery must obtain an EPA identification number. 373-1.1(d)(1)(vi). If yes, complete Part II, 2, 3C, 3D.
  - (c) — Beneficial use or reuse or legitimate recycling or reclamation of a characteristic hazardous waste other than sludge. (373-1.1(d)(1)(vii))
  - (d) — Beneficial use or reuse or legitimate recycling or reclamation of a listed hazardous waste or hazardous waste sludge other than at commercial facilities. Any off-site facility must have an EPA identification number. (373-1.1(d)(1)(viii))



- (e) — The treatment of characteristic hazardous waste other than sludge prior to its beneficial use or reuse or legitimate recycling or reclamation. 373-1.1(d)(1)(ix).
  - (f) — The treatment of a listed hazardous waste or hazardous waste sludge prior to its beneficial use or reuse or legitimate recycling or reclamation other than at commercial facilities. Any off-site facility must have an EPA identification number. (373-1.1(d)(1)(x))
  - (g) — Totally enclosed treatment facility (373-1.1(d)(1)(xi))
  - (h) — Elementary neutralization units or wastewater treatment units other than units located at commercial facilities. If yes, complete Part II, 2, 3C, 3d, 5, 6, 7. (373-1.1(d)(1)(xii))
  - (i) — A wastewater treatment facility holding a SPDES Permit for a surface water point source discharge reuses spent pickle liquor or facilities that accumulate, store or physically, chemically or biologically treat spent pickle liquor prior to reuse in a wastewater treatment facility. (373-1.1(d)(1)(xvi))
  - (j) — The addition of absorbent material with the purpose of preparing the waste for incineration or to fill void spaces in containers intended for land disposal. If yes, complete Part II 3.C.2, 3.C.3, 3.C.8. (373-1.1(d)(1)(xvii))
2. TSD exemptions - 373.1.1 (d)(2) (for facilities and operations that manage waste oils)
- (a) — Storage or treatment of waste oil generated on-site prior to its beneficial use or reuse or legitimate recycling or reclamation if the waste oil is not a listed hazardous waste, and the waste oil is not a hazardous sludge. 373-1.1(d)(2)(ii). If yes, complete Part II: 2, 3C, 3D, 5, 6, 7.
  - (b) — Exemptions for storage of waste oil at an energy recovery facility prior to its on-site combustion of such waste oils are not listed hazardous wastes, waste oils are not hazardous sludges, and the facility stored less than 80,000 gallons of waste oil. 373-1.1(d)(2)(iii). If yes, complete Part II: 2, 3C, 3D, 5, 6, 7.
  - (c) — Combustion units that recover energy from waste oil, other than listed hazardous waste and sludges and the related treatment on-site of such combustion units.
3. TSD exemptions - (for facilities and operations that manage hazardous waste or waste oils).

- (a) ☐ Storage of hazardous waste generated and stored on-site for 90 days or less and 8,800 gallons or less is stored in containers or 20,000 gallons or less is stored in tanks. The facility can not be located in a geographical area overlying a sole source aquifer. If yes, complete Part II, 2A, 3C, 3D. 373-1.1(d)(1)(iii).
- (b) ☐ Storage or treatment of hazardous waste on-site of generation if generated and stored less than 1,000 kilograms of hazardous waste in each calendar month and do not generate or store acute hazardous waste as described in 373-1.1(d)(1)(i)(b). 373-1.1(d)(1)(v).
- (c) ☐ Treatment or containment activities during an immediate response 373-1.1(d)(1)(xiii).
- (d) ☐ Accumulation areas. If yes, complete Part II: 3C, questions 1-5. 373-1.1(d)(1)(xiv).
- (e) ☐ Storage of manifested shipments of hazardous waste in containers or vehicles by a transporter at its own transfer facility for 5 days or less. If yes, complete Appendix B: 3. 373-1.1(d)(1)(xv).

#### 4. Environmental Facilities Corporation (EFC) Survey

The following questions are voluntary:

The Environmental Facilities Corporation (EFC) is actively involved in the industrial materials recycling program, and these questions will assist EFC in carrying out this program. It may also be beneficial to the facility being inspected in that acceptable markets or more economical alternatives to the facility's current disposal techniques may be brought to their attention.

- A. Does the company believe their hazardous waste has the potential for recovery, reclamation or exchange with other companies to minimize disposal costs? ☐ Yes ☒ No ☐ Don't Know

If yes:

- B. Does the company wish to list their waste stream in the Northeast Industrial Waste Exchange Listings Catalog? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Don't Know
- C. Does the company want to receive additional information about the potential for waste exchange? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Don't Know
- D. Does the company wish to obtain assistance from the New York State Environmental Facilities Corporation to assess the potential for recovery, reclamation or exchange of the hazardous waste stream? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Don't Know

The Company representative may wish to contact Mr. Pickett Simpson, Hazardous Waste Program Manager, Environmental Facilities Corporation, 50 Wolf Road, Room 527, Albany, New York 12233 at (518) 457-4138.

New York State Department of Environmental Conservation  
Division of Solid and Hazardous Waste  
Bureau of Hazardous Waste Operations  
50 Wolf Road, Albany, New York 12233

Part II

Generator Inspection Section

Indicate:

X Violations

Indicate:

X Satisfactory  
NA Not Applicable

1. Requirements for Category 1-4 Generators:

Refer to questions based upon category checked in Part I.

If in Part I an exemption applies, inspection is complete if the requirements for the generator category are met.

NA

A. If Category 1 and 4 generators or generators exempt for used engine lubricating oil, has met the following:

\_\_\_ disposed in a solid waste facility - 372.1(e)(1)(i)(b)

\_\_\_ made a hazardous waste determination - 372.1(e)(1)(i)(a)

B. If Category 2 and 3 generators has met the following:

\_\_\_ made a hazardous waste determination - 372.1(e)(1)(ii)(a)

\_\_\_ disposed of in authorized hazardous waste facility -  
372.1(e)(1)(ii)(b)

\_\_\_ submitted document justifying exemption - 372.1(e)(1)(ii)(c)

\_\_\_ used appropriate containers; properly packaged, labeled and  
marked during storage and shipment - 372.1(e)(1)(ii)(d)

\_\_\_ had containers and tanks stored properly; not open, not  
handled or stored in a way which may cause it to leak;  
inspected at least quarterly - 372.1(e)(1)(ii)(e)

\_\_\_ had tanks designed, constructed and operated in accordance  
with regulations - 372.1(e)(1)(ii)(f)

\_\_\_ had tanks properly sheltered and protected - 372.1(e)(1)(ii)(g)

C. If ~~Category 3~~ generator, has:

\_\_\_ annual report prepared - 372.1(e)(1)iii; and

\_\_\_ sent to DEC - 372.2(c)2

X

X

Indicate:

X Violations

Indicate:

X Satisfactory  
NA Not Applicable

For Category 5 and 6 generators complete remainder of Part II.

2. Labeling & Marking

A. \_\_\_\_\_ The container is clearly marked and visible for inspection with the date upon which each period of accumulation begins - NA  
372.2(a)(8)(ii)

B. \_\_\_\_\_ The container is labeled and marked in accordance with NA  
372.2(a)(5), (6), and (7).

3. On-site accumulation of hazardous waste prior to shipment  
(For generators who accumulate any hazardous waste for a period of 90 days or less or store 8,800 gallons or less in containers or 20,000 gallons or less in tanks.)

A. \_\_\_\_\_ All such wastes are shipped off-site to an authorized treatment, storage or disposal (TSD) facility in 90 days or less. 372.2(a)(8)(ii) NA

B. \_\_\_\_\_ The date upon which each period of accumulation begins is clearly marked and visible for inspection on each container 372.2(a)(8)(ii) NA

C. Standards for management of containers - 372.2(a)(8)(ii); 373-3.9  
(This section will also be completed for TSD's as referred to from Appendix A.)

1. What type of containers are used for accumulation? Describe the size, type. (e.g., 12 fifty-five gallon drums of waste acetone).

55 gal drums

30 gal drums

5000 gal tank.

Indicate:

X Violations

Indicate:

X Satisfactory  
NA Not Applicable

2. \_\_\_\_\_ The containers appear to be in good condition and are not in danger of leaking. (If containers are leaking, describe the type, condition and number that are leaking or corroded. Be detailed and specific) - 373-3.9(b) X
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_ Hazardous waste stored in containers made of compatible materials 373-3.9(c) (if not, please explain). X
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_ All containers except those in use are closed - 373-3.9(d)(1) X
5. \_\_\_\_\_ Containers holding hazardous waste must not be opened, handled or stored in a manner which may rupture the container or cause it to leak - 373-3.9(d)(2) X
6. \_\_\_\_\_ The storage area is inspected at least weekly - 373-3.9(e) X
7. \_\_\_\_\_ The generator complies with the following special requirements related to storage of ignitable, or reactive wastes 373-3.9(f):
- (a) \_\_\_\_\_ Containers holding ignitable or reactive waste are located at least 15 meters (50 feet) from the facility property line. 373-3.9(f) X
- (b) \_\_\_\_\_ Generator has taken precautions to prevent accidental ignition or reaction of ignitable or reactive waste - 373-3.2(h)(1) X
- (c) \_\_\_\_\_ Generator has placed "No Smoking" signs conspicuously wherever there is a hazard from ignitable or reactive waste - 373-3.2(h)(1) X

Indicate:

X Violations

Indicate:

X Satisfactory  
NA Not Applicable

8. The generator complies with the following special requirements related to incompatible wastes: 373-3.9(g)

(a) The storage of ignitable or reactive wastes, and the mixture or comingling of incompatible wastes, or incompatible wastes and materials, is conducted to prevent - 373-3.2(h)(2)

(1) \_\_\_\_\_ the generation of extreme heat or pressure, fire or explosion, or violent reaction - 373-3.2(h)(2)(i) X

(2) \_\_\_\_\_ production of uncontrolled toxic mists, fumes, dusts or gases in sufficient quantities to threaten human health - 373-3.2(h)(2)(ii) X

(3) \_\_\_\_\_ production of uncontrolled flammable fumes or gases in sufficient quantities to pose a risk of fire or explosions - 373-3.2(h)(2)(iii) X

(4) \_\_\_\_\_ the damage to the structural integrity of the device or facility containing the waste - 373-3.2(h)(2)(iv) X

(5) \_\_\_\_\_ a threat to human health or the environment - 373-3.2(h)(2)(v) X

(b) \_\_\_\_\_ Hazardous waste must not be placed in an unwashed container that previously held an incompatible waste or material. 373-3.9(g)(2) X

(c) \_\_\_\_\_ Hazardous waste in containers stored nearby incompatible waste or material is separated by the incompatible waste by a dike, berm, wall or other device. 373-3.9(g)(3). X

D. Standards for management of tanks - 372.2(a)(8)(ii); 373-3.10

1. What are the approximate number and size of tanks containing hazardous waste?

2 - 5000 gal underground.

2. Identify the waste treated/stored in each tank. Include whether they are above or below ground.

below ground.  
Spent Q.C. Lab waste

Indicate:

X Violations

Indicate:

X Satisfactory  
NA Not Applicable

Tank General Operating Requirements - 373-3.10(b)

3.        Hazardous wastes or treatment reagents are not placed in a tank, if they could cause the tank or its inner liner to rupture, leak, corrode, or otherwise fail before the end of its intended life - 373-3.10(b)(2). If so, please explain. NA
4.        Uncovered tanks have at least 60 centimeters (2 feet) of freeboard or an adequate containment structure - 373-3.10(b)(3) NA
5.        Where waste is continuously fed into a tank, the tank must be equipped with a means to stop the inflow (e.g., bypass system to a standby tank or a waste feed cutoff system) - 373-3.10(b)(4) NA  
*namely feed*

Tank Waste Analysis - 373-3.10(c)

6.        There is a waste analysis plan (Complete Appendix A, Number 4) if tank is to be used to chemically treat or store a hazardous waste substantially different from the previous waste, or if a different process is used from the previous process. NA

Tank Inspections - 373-3.10(b)

7. Tank(s) are inspected each operating day for:
- (A)        discharge control equipment (e.g., waste feed cutoff systems, bypass systems and drainage systems) - 373-3.10(d)(1)(i) NA
- (B)        monitoring equipment (e.g., pressure and temperature gauges) - 373-3.10(d)(1)(ii) NA
- (C)        level of waste in tank to ensure proper freeboard - 373-3.10(d)(1)(iii) NA
8. Tank(s) are inspected weekly for:
- (A)        Corrosion or leaking of fixtures or seams - 373-3.10(d)(iv) NA
- (B)        Erosion or obvious signs of leakage (e.g., wet spots or dead vegetation) of the construction materials of, and the area immediately surrounding discharge confinement structures (e.g., dikes). 373-3.10(d)(v) NA

Indicate:

X Violations

Indicate:

X Satisfactory  
NA Not Applicable

Ignitable or reactive wastes - 373-3.10(f)

9. ☐ Ignitable or reactive waste is placed in a tank and the waste is stored, treated, rendered or mixed before or immediately after placement in the tank so that the resulting wastes, mixture or dissolution of material is no longer ignitable or reactive. X
10. ☐ Ignitable and reactive waste is stored in a tank and the tank is used solely for emergencies. X
11. ☐ Storage of ignitable or reactive waste in covered tanks complies with the National Fire Protection Association's (NFPA's) buffer zone requirements for tanks, contained in Tables 2-1 thru 2-6 of the "Flammable and Combustible Code, 1977." X

Incompatible wastes - 373-3.10(g)

12. ☐ Incompatible wastes, or incompatible wastes and materials must be placed in the same tank unless 373-3.2(h)(2) is complied with. 373-3.10(g)(1) X
13. ☐ Incompatible wastes must not be placed in an unwashed tank which previously held an incompatible waste or material unless 373-3.2(h)(2) is complied with. 373-3.10(g)(2) X

Special Requirements in Kings, Queens, Nassau and Suffolk Counties - 373-3.10(h)

14. ☐ The base underlying the tank is free of cracks and is sufficiently impervious to contain leaks.
15. ☐ The base is designed to drain or the tank is elevated to prevent contact with accumulated liquids.
16. ☐ Containment system can contain at least 110 percent of tank volume.
17. ☐ Run-on into containment system is prevented or designed for.
18. ☐ Leaked waste or accumulated precipitation is timely removed to prevent possible overflow.



Indicate:

X Violations

Indicate:

X Satisfactory  
NA Not Applicable

4. Manifest Records - 372.2(b)

- A.      It appears, from the available information, that there is a manifest copy available for each hazardous waste shipment off-site that has been made - 372.2(b)(5)(i). X

If "violation" checked or "don't know," please elaborate:

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

- B. Describe the approximate size of an average shipment made and how many shipments per month?

varies from 655 to 9000#

- C. Each manifest (a representative sample) has the following information: - 372.2(b)(1); Appendix 30

	Generator	Transporter 1	Transporter 2	TSDF	
1. <u>    </u> Name of	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>X</u>
2. <u>    </u> EPA ID No. of	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>X</u>
3. <u>    </u> Mailing Address of	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>X</u>
4. <u>    </u> Telephone No. of	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>X</u>
5. <u>    </u> Manifest Document No.	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>X</u>
6. <u>    </u> The proper USDOT description.					<u>X</u>
7. <u>    </u> The appropriate <u>    </u> quantity, <u>    </u> container no. <u>    </u> <u>    </u> container type, and <u>    </u> waste type by units of weight or volume.					
8. <u>    </u> Signed certification that the materials are properly classified, described, packaged, marked and labeled, and are in proper condition for transportation under regulations of the USDOT and NYSDEC - 372.2(a)(4) and 372.2(a)(5) and 372.2(a)(6).					<u>X</u>
9. <u>    </u> Signed copies of the manifest records have been retained at the facility for at least three years - 372.2(c)(1)(i)					<u>X</u>

Indicate:

X Violations

Indicate:

X Satisfactory  
NA Not Applicable

- D. ☐ There is written communication that the designated treatment, storage or disposal facility is an authorized treatment, storage or disposal facility for the particular wastes being offered for shipment and has capacity to accept the hazardous waste set forth on the manifest and will assure the ultimate disposal method is followed. 372.2(b)(2)(i) ☒
- E. ☐ The generator must distribute copies of the manifest as specified on the manifest form - 372.2(b)(3) ☒
- F. International shipments - 372.5
- (1) ☐ EPA has been notified four weeks prior to shipment of hazardous waste destined for treatment, storage or disposal outside the United States - 372.5(b)(1) ☐
- (2) ☐ Delivery of the wastes has been confirmed within 90 days of acceptance of initial transporter - 372.5(b)(2) ☐
- (3) ☐ The generator has identified the point of departure from the United States through which the waste must travel before entering a foreign country - 372.5(b)(3)(ii) ☐
- G. ☐ Has complied with interstate shipments - 372.6 ☐
- H. ☐ Has complied with shipments by rail or water (bulk) - 372.7 ☐
- I. ☐ Copies of all records have been kept for at least three years (e.g., annual reports, manifests, exception reports, sampling data) - 372.2(c)(1)(i), (ii), and (iii). ☐
- J. ☐ All records required under this subdivision were furnished upon request, or made available at a reasonable time for inspection - 372.2(c)(1)(iv) ☐
- K. ☐ The generator has received signed copies (from the TSD facility) of all manifests for wastes shipped off-site more than 20 days ago: ☐
- ☐ If not, exception reports have been submitted covering these shipments - 372.2(c)(3) ☐

Indicate:

X Violations

Indicate:

X Satisfactory  
NA Not Applicable

5. Personnel Training - 372.2(a)(8)(i) and 373-3.2(g)

A. There is a: *similar but for other facility*

X written description of the job title for each position at the facility related to hazardous waste management and name of the employee filling each job - 373-3.2(g)(4)(i)       

X written job description for each position 373-3.2(g)(4)(ii)       

X written description of the type and amount of both introductory and continuing training that will be given to each person related to hazardous waste management - 373-3.2(g)(4)(iii)       

X Records that document the training or job experience required 373-3.2(g)(4)(iv)       

B.        The training program is directed by a person trained in hazardous waste management procedures and must include instruction which teaches facility personnel hazardous waste management procedures (including contingency plan implementation) relevant to the positions in which they are employed. 373-3.2(g)(1)(i),(ii) and (iii). The components are: X

(1)        Procedures for using, inspecting, repairing and replacing facility emergency and monitoring equipment; X

(2)        Key parameters for automated waste feed cutoff systems; X

(3)        Communications or alarm systems; X

(4)        Response to fires and explosions; X

(5)        Response to groundwater contamination incidents; and X

(6)        Shutdown of operations. X

C.        Facility personnel have successfully completed the program by the effective date of these regulations or six months after the date of their employment. 373-3.2(g)(2) X

D.        Facility personnel have taken part in an annual review of the initial training required. 373-3.2(g)(3) X

Indicate:

X Violations

Indicate:

X Satisfactory  
NA Not Applicable

E. \_\_\_\_ Training records on current personnel have been kept permanently at the facility (until closure). 373-3.2(g)(5)

X

F. \_\_\_\_ Training records on former employees have been kept for at least three years from the date the employee last worked at a facility. 373-3.2(g)(5)

X

6. Preparedness and Prevention - 372.2(a)(8)(ii); 373-3.3

A. \_\_\_\_ The facility is maintained and operated to minimize the possibility of a fire or explosion, or any unplanned sudden or non-sudden release of hazardous waste or hazardous waste constituents to air, soil or surface water - 373-3.3(b)

X

B. \_\_\_\_ The facility must be equipped with the following (Check missing equipment if needed in this facility's particular operations.) - 373-3.3(c)

(1) \_\_\_\_ An internal communication or alarm system capable of providing immediate emergency instruction (voice or signal) to facility personnel;

X

(2) \_\_\_\_ A device, such as a telephone or a hand-held, two-way radio capable of summoning emergency assistance from local police departments, fire departments or state or local emergency response teams;

X

(3) \_\_\_\_ Portable fire extinguishers, fire control equipment.

X

(4) \_\_\_\_ Water at adequate volume and pressure to supply water hose streams, or foam-producing equipment, or automatic sprinklers, or water spray systems.

X

C. \_\_\_\_ Facility communications or alarm systems, fire protection equipment, and spill control equipment are tested and maintained as necessary to assure their proper operation in time of emergency - 373-3.3(d)

X

D. \_\_\_\_ Personnel involved in hazardous waste operations have immediate access to an internal alarm or emergency communication device 373-3.3(e)

X

E. \_\_\_\_ The facility has the required aisle space - 373-3.3(f) (Inspections should be able to be made of each drum and space should be sufficient to fight a fire).

X

Indicate:

X Violations

Indicate:

X Satisfactory  
NA Not Applicable

F. The facility owner or operator has made an attempt in good faith to make the following arrangements with local authorities, as appropriate for the type of waste handled at the facility and the potential need for the services of these organizations - 373-3.3(g)(1):

- (1) ☐ Arrangements to familiarize police, fire departments and emergency response teams with the functions and layout of the facility; X
- (2) ☐ Where more than one police and fire department might respond to an emergency, an agreement designating primary emergency authority to a specific police and a specific fire department, and agreements with any others to provide support to primary emergency authority; X
- (3) ☐ Agreements with government emergency response teams, emergency response contractors, and equipment suppliers; X
- (4) ☐ Arrangements to familiarize local hospitals with the properties of hazardous waste handled at the facility and the types of injuries or illness which could result from fires, explosions or releases at the facility; and X
- (5) ☐ Where state or local authorities decline to enter into such arrangements, the owner or operator has documented the refusal in the operating record. X

7. Contingency Plan and Emergency Procedures - 372.2(a)(8)(ii); 373-3.4 *needs improvement*

- A. ☐ The facility has a contingency plan - 373-3.4(b)(1) X
- B. The following are included in the contingency plan - 373-3.4(c)
  - (1) ☐ A description of actions facility personnel must take in response to fires, explosions or any unplanned sudden or non-sudden releases of hazardous waste or hazardous waste constituents to air, soil or surface water; X
  - 2 (2) ☐ A spill prevention, control, and countermeasure (SPCC) plan as defined in subdivision 610.2(j) and 40 CFR 300, or some other emergency or contingency plan, amended to incorporate hazardous waste management provisions that are sufficient; X

Indicate:

X Violations

Indicate:

X Satisfactory  
NA Not Applicable

- (3) — A description of arrangements agreed to by local police departments, fire departments, hospitals, contractors, and state and local emergency response teams to coordinate emergency services; X
- (4) — Names, addresses and phone numbers of all persons qualified to act as emergency coordinator; X
- (5) — A list of all emergency equipment at the facility, and decontamination equipment, where this equipment is required; X
- (6) — The location and the physical description of each item on the list, and a brief outline of its capabilities; X
- (7) — An evacuation plan for facility personnel, where there is a possibility that evacuation could be necessary. X
- C. — Copies of the contingency plan are maintained at the facility - 373-3.4(d)(1) X
- D. — Copies of the contingency plan have been submitted to all local police departments, fire departments, hospitals, and state and local emergency response teams that may be called upon to provide emergency services - 373-3.4(d)(2) X
- E. X The contingency plan has been amended - 373-3.4(e) *not updated* —
- F. — There was at least one employee either on the facility premises or on call with the responsibility for coordinating all emergency response measures - 373-3.4(f) X
- G. — During a past emergency situation the emergency coordinator (or his designee when the emergency coordinator is not on call) immediately activated emergency procedures - 373-3.4(g) NA

The following was done:

- (1) — Activated internal facility alarms or communication systems; —
- (2) — Notified appropriate state or local agencies; —
- (3) — Immediately identified the character, extent, exact source, amount and areal extent of any released materials; —
- (4) — The emergency coordinator assessed possible hazardous to human health and the environment; —

Indicate:

X Violations

Indicate:

X Satisfactory  
NA Not Applicable

- (5) — The emergency coordinator, after determining that the facility had a release, fire or explosion which could threaten human health or the environment outside the facility, reported his findings; NA
- (6) — During the emergency, the emergency coordinator took all reasonable measures necessary to ensure that fire, explosions and releases do not occur, recur or spread to other hazardous waste; —
- (7) — The emergency coordinator monitored for leaks, pressure buildup, gas generation or ruptures in valves, pipes or other equipment, where appropriate during the facility's response to the emergency; —
- (8) — The emergency coordinator provided for treating, storing or disposing of recovered waste, contaminated soil or surface water, or any other material that resulted from a release, fire or explosion at the facility; —
- (9) — The emergency coordinator ensured that in the affected area no waste that may be incompatible with the released material was treated, stored or disposed of prior to cleanup procedures being completed; —
- (10) — The emergency coordinator ensured that all emergency equipment listed in the contingency plan was cleaned and fitted for its intended use before operations were resumed; —
- (11) — The owner or operator notified the Commissioner that the facility is in compliance before operations were resumed in the affected areas of the facility; —
- (12) — The owner or operator noted in the operating record the time, date and details of the incident that required implementation of the contingency plan; —
- (13) — The owner or operator submitted a written report or complete written report on the incident within 15 days after the incident occurred. —

PART III

Comments, Conclusions and Recommendations Section

Facility Name Mearl Corp.

EPA I.D. No. N Y I 3 I 0 0 1 0 2 6 6

Date of Inspection Dec 11, 1986

General Comments and Conclusions (cite appropriate State regulations in violation and attach additional sheets and other information as required)

- About 15 carboys containing unknown chemicals (most probably mica sludge according to plant personnel) scattered around the hill area. [373-3.2(d)(1)(i)]
- Two piles of unknown matters and 3 drums of oil-like chemicals were found near the storage area.
- Did not have a written personnel training plan for this facility. [372.2(a)(8)(ii) & 373-3.2(g)]
- Contingency Plan & Emergency procedures needs improvement and up-dating. [373-3.4(e)]
- Facility is authorized by DEC to storage sludge from the waste water treatment plant till final disposal site is available. (non-hazardous waste) according to plant personnel?
- Lead contained waste is no longer generated on site as of 1984.



Recommendations EPA I.D. No. N Y T 3 7 0 0 1 0 2 6 6

☐ Formal confidentiality is being requested.

☐ No follow-up necessary.

☐ Do you recommend that the central office wait a maximum of two weeks for you to review supplemental documents prior to determining if a warning letter should be issued?

☐ A soft warning letter should be issued.

☒ A strong warning letter should be issued.

☐ A complaint letter should be issued and a fine levied.

☐ DO NOT PROCESS, THIS COMPANY HAS BEEN REFERRED TO THE BUREAU OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION INVESTIGATION (BECI) ON \_\_\_\_\_ (Date)

☐ Facility representative would like a copy of report (inspector submit two copies to C.O. and C.O. will send with reply)

☐ Facility representative has been given a copy of report on \_\_\_\_\_ (Date)  
(inspector submit one copy to C.O.)

☐ Other (please explain)

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

No Sample(s) have been taken.

Comments on sample results: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

New York State Department of Environmental Conservation  
Division of Solid and Hazardous Waste  
Bureau of Hazardous Waste Operations  
50 Wolf Road, Albany, New York 12233

Handler Name  
EPA ID No.

Mearl Corp  
NYT370010266

Appendix A

Treatment, Storage and Disposal Inspection Section  
Also complete for generators in Kings, Queens, Nassau and Suffolk Counties

Indicate:

X Violations

Indicate:

X Satisfactory  
NA Not Applicable

1. Owner Transfer

- (A)      The facility has transferred ownership or operation of facility with prior written approval of the Department - 373-2.2(b)(1). NA
- (B)      Before transferring ownership or operation of a facility during its operating life, or of a disposal facility during the post-closure care period, the owner or operator notified the new owner or operator in writing of the requirements - 373-3.2(c)(2). NA

2. Sampling

- (A) X The owner or operator obtained a sample of the waste and had it analyzed - 373-3.2(d)(1)(i); or X  
*for some drums are unidentified*
- (B)      The analysis included data developed under 6NYCRR Part 371, and existing published or documented data on the hazardous waste or on waste generated from similar processes - 373-3.2(d)(1)(ii) X ?
- (C)      The analysis has been repeated as necessary to ensure that it is accurate and up to date - 373-3.2(d)(1)(iii) X

3. Waste Analysis Plan -

- (A)      The owner or operator has developed and followed a written waste analysis plan - 373-3.2(d)(2) X
- (B)      The owner or operator keeps this plan at the facility - 373-3.2(d)(2) X

Indicate:

X Violations

Indicate:

X Satisfactory  
NA Not Applicable

(C) The plan specifies at a minimum:

(1) — The parameters for which each hazardous waste will be analyzed and the rationale for the selection of these parameters - 373-3.2(d)(2)(i) X

(2) — The test methods which will be used to test for these parameters - 373-3.2(d)(2)(ii) X

(3) — The sampling method which will be used to obtain a representative sample of the waste to be analyzed - 373-3.2(d)(2)(iii) X

(4) — The frequency with which the initial analysis of the waste will be reviewed or repeated to ensure that the analysis is accurate and up to date - 373-3.2(d)(2)(iv) X

(5) — For off-site facilities, the waste analyses that hazardous waste generators have agreed to supply - 373-3.2(d)(2)(v) X

(7) (For off-site facilities) The waste analysis plan required must also specify the procedures which will be used to inspect and, if necessary, analyze each movement of hazardous waste received at the facility to ensure that it matches the identity of the waste designated on the accompanying manifest or shipping paper. The plan describes, at a minimum:

(a) — The procedure which will be used to determine the identity of each movement of waste managed at the facility - 373-3.2(d)(3)(i); and X

(b) — The sampling method which will be used to obtain a representative sample of the waste to be identified, if the identification method includes sampling - 373-3.2(d)(3)(ii) X

4. Security - 373-3.2(e)

(A) The owner or operator has adequately prevented the unknowing entry, or minimized the possibility for the unauthorized entry, of persons or livestock onto the active portion of his facility, because:

(1) Physical contact with the waste, structures or equipment, or with the active portion of the facility may injure unknowing or unauthorized persons or livestock which may enter the active portion of a facility - 373-3.2(e)(1)(i)

YES OR NO  
yes

Indicate:

X Violations

Indicate:

X Satisfactory  
NA Not Applicable

- (2) Disturbance of the waste or equipment, by the unknowing or unauthorized entry of persons or livestock onto the active portion of a facility, may cause a violation of the requirements - 373-3.2(e)(1)(ii)

~~YES~~ OR ~~NO~~  
yes

(B) If not exempt under A1 or A2 above, the facility must have the following:

- (1)      A 24-hour surveillance system which continuously monitors and controls entry onto the active portion of the facility - 373-3.2(e)(2)(i) or X
- (2)      An artificial or natural barrier which completely surrounds the active portion of the facility - 373-3.2(e)(2)(ii)(a) and X
- A means to control entry, at all times, through the gates or other entrances to the active portion of the facility - 373-3.2(e)(2)(ii)(b) X
- (3)    A sign with the legend, "Danger - Unauthorized Personnel Keep Out" posted at each entrance to the active portion of a facility, and at other locations, in sufficient numbers to be seen from any approach to that active portion - 373-3.2(e)(3). X

5. General Inspection Requirements - 373-3.2(f)

- (A)      The owner or operator has inspected the facility for malfunctions and deterioration, operator errors, and discharges which may be causing - or may lead to release of hazardous waste constituents to the environment, or a threat to human health - 373-3.2(f)(1) X
- (B) (1)      The owner or operator has developed a written schedule for inspecting all monitoring equipment, safety and emergency equipment, security devices, and operating and structural equipment that are important to preventing, detecting or responding to environmental or human health hazards - 373-3.2(f)(2)(i) X
- (2)      He has kept the written inspection schedules at the facility - 373-3.2(f)(2)(ii) X
- (3)      The schedule identifies the types of problems which are to be looked for during the inspection - 373-3.2(f)(2)(iii) X

Indicate:

X Violations

Indicate:

X Satisfactory  
NA Not Applicable

(4)      The frequency of inspection is based on the rate of possible deterioration of the equipment and the probability of an environmental or human health incident, if the deterioration or malfunction or any operator error goes undetected between inspections - 373-3.2(f)(2)(iv) X

(C)      The owner or operator has remediated deterioration or malfunction of equipment or structures which the inspection has revealed - 373-3.2(f)(3) X

(D)      The owner or operator has recorded inspections in an inspection log or summary - 373-3.2(f)(4) X

(E)      The inspection log or summary has been kept for at least three years from the date of inspection - 373-3.2(f)(4) X

(F)      The records, at a minimum, include the date and time of the inspection, the name of the inspector, a notation of the observations made, and the date and nature of any repairs or other remedial actions - 373-3.2(f)(4) X

6. Ignitable or reactive wastes - Complete Part II 3 C 7 and 3 D 9-11.

7. Personnel Training - Complete Part II 5.

8. Preparedness and Prevention - Complete Part II 6

9. Contingency Plan and Emergency Procedures - Complete Part II 7

10. Manifest system, recordkeeping and reporting -

The regulations in this paragraph apply to the owners and operators of all hazardous waste facilities.

A. Operating Record - 373-3.5(c)

(1)      There is an operating record. ~~NA~~

Indicate:

X Violations

Indicate:

X Satisfactory  
NA Not Applicable

- (2)      The owner or operator has kept a written operating record at his facility. ~~NA~~
- (3) The following information is included in the operating record, as it becomes available, or maintained in the operating record until closure of the facility:
- (a)      A description and the quantity of each hazardous waste received; X
- (b)      The method(s) and date(s) of its treatment, storage or disposal at the facility; X
- (c)      The location of each hazardous waste within the facility and the quantity at each location; X
- (d)      (For disposal facilities) The location and quantity of each hazardous waste must be recorded on a map or diagram of each cell or disposal area. X
- (e)      Information must include cross references to specific manifest document numbers, if the waste was accompanied by a manifest; X
- (f)      Records and results of waste analyses and trail tests performed; X
- (g)      Summary reports and details of all incidents that require implementing the contingency plan; X
- (h)      Records and results of inspections; X
- (i)      Monitoring, testing or analytical data; X
- (j)      All closure cost estimates. ~~X~~
- (k)      (For disposal facilities) All post-closure cost estimates. NA

B. Manifest

- (1) Upon receipt of manifested shipment of hazardous waste the owner or operator:
- (a)      determined significant discrepancies from those stated on the manifest - 372.4(b)(1)(i) X

Indicate:

X Violations

Indicate:

X Satisfactory  
NA Not Applicable

- (b)        determined that all portions of the manifest have been completed - 372.4(b)(1)(ii), Explain        X
- 
- 
- (c)        distribute copies of the manifest according to the instructions with the manifest form - 372.4(b)(4) X
- (2) Upon receipt of an unmanifested shipment of hazardous waste the owner and operator:
- (a)        determined the reason why the shipment was not accompanied by a manifest - 372.4(c)(1) NA
- (b)        filed an unmanifested waste report after accepting the waste - 372.4(c)(3) NA
- (3)        Facility accepted a particular hazardous waste without an authorized permit to do so - 372.4(f)(i) NA
- (4)        Facility accepted a hazardous waste without having adequate treatment, storage or disposal capacity available. - 372.4(f)(ii) NA

C. Availability, retention and disposition of records

- (1)        All records, including plans, required under this Part are furnished upon request, and made available at all reasonable times for inspection - 373-3.5(d)(1). X
- (2)        All reports and records required were retained for three years from the date of submittal - 372.4(d)(3)(i) X
- (3)        Upon closure of the facility, a copy of records of waste disposal locations and quantities under subparagraph 373-3.5(d) was submitted to the Commissioner and the county clerk's office of the county in which the facility is located - 373-3.5(d)(3). NA

Indicate:

X Violations

Indicate:

X Satisfactory.  
NA Not Applicable

D. Additional reports - 373-3.5(g)

In addition to submitting the annual report described in Subdivision 373-3.5(e), the owner or operator must also report to the Commissioner:

- (A) ☐ Releases, fires and explosions as specified in paragraph 373-3.5(e) - 373-3.5(g)(1) NA
- (B) ☐ Groundwater contamination and monitoring data as specified in subdivisions 373-3.6(d) and 373-3.6(e) - 373-3.5(g)(2) f
- (C) ☐ Facility closure as specified in subdivision 373-3.7(f) - 373-3.5(g)(3) f

11. Groundwater monitoring. - 373-3.6

- (A) ☐ A groundwater monitoring plan is required. f
- (B) ☐ ATTACH COMPLETED GROUNDWATER MONITORING QUESTIONNAIRE - APPENDIX C f
- (C) ☐ A groundwater monitoring program is required, and has been instituted. f

12. Closure and post-closure. - 373-3.7

- (A) ☐ The owner or operator has a written closure plan - 373-3.7(c)(1) X
- (1) ☐ The plan is kept at the facility - 373-3.7(c)(1) X
- (2) The plan identifies:
- (a) ☐ How and when the facility will be ☐ partially closed if applicable, and ☐ ultimately closed - 373-3.7(c)(1)(i) X? 2051
- (b) ☐ The maximum extent of the operation which will be ☐ unclosed during the life of the facility - 373-3.7(c)(1)(i) X
- (c) ☐ All the hazardous waste and hazardous waste residues that must be removed from tanks, discharge control equipment, and discharge confinement structures - 373-3.10(e). X?



Indicate:

X Violations

Indicate:

X Satisfactory  
NA Not Applicable

- (d)      An estimate of the maximum inventory of wastes in      storage or in treatment at any given time during the life of the facility - 373-3.7(c)(1)(ii)     X
- (e)      A description of the steps needed to decontaminate facility equipment during closure -      373-3.7(c)(1)(iii)     X
- (f) A schedule for final closure including:
- An estimate of the expected year of closure      - 373-3.7(c)(1)(iv)     X
- The total time required to close the facility      - 373-3.7(c)(1)(iv)     X
- The time required for partial closure activities which will allow tracking of the progress of closure - 373-3.7(c)(1)(iv)     X
- (B)      The owner or operator has amended his plan when changes in operating plans or facility design affect the closure plan -      373-3.7(c)(2)     X
- (C)      The owner or operator has submitted his closure plan to the Commissioner at least 180 days before the date he expects to begin closure - 373-3.7(c)(3)     NA

NOTE: The following (13D - 13J) are for owners and operators of disposal facilities only.

(D) Post-closure care consists of at least:

1.      Groundwater monitoring and reporting      - 373-3.7(g)(1)(i)     NA
  2.      Maintenance of monitoring and waste containment systems      - 373-3.7(g)(1)(ii)
  3.      Maintenance of any or all of the security requirements if required by the Commissioner - 373-3.7(g)(2)
- (E) Post-closure use of property on or in which hazardous waste remains after closure is disturbing the integrity of the      final cover, liner(s), or      other components of any containment system, or the function of the facility's monitoring systems, and the owner or operator has demonstrated to the Commissioner, either in the post-closure plan or by petition, that the disturbance:

Indicate:

X Violations

Indicate:

X Satisfactory  
NA Not Applicable

1. ☐ Is necessary to the proposed use of the property, and will not increase the potential hazard to human health or the environment - 373-3.7(g)(3)(i) ☐
2. ☐ Is necessary to reduce a threat to human health or the environment - 373-3.7(g)(3)(ii). ☐
- (F) ☐ The owner or operator of a disposal facility has a written post-closure plan - 373-3.7(h)(1) ☐
- (G) ☐ The owner or operator of a disposal facility keeps this plan at the facility - 373-3.7(h)(1) ☐
- (H) This plan identifies:
1. ☐ Groundwater monitoring activities and frequencies - 373-3.7(h)(1)(i) ☐
2. ☐ Maintenance activities and frequencies - 373-3.7(h)(1)(ii) ☐
- (I) ☐ The owner or operator has amended his post-closure plan, and changes have occurred in operating plans or facility designs which affect his post-closure plan - 373-3.7(h)(2) ☐
13. Financial requirements - 373-3.8 Generators only in Kings, Queens, Nassau and Suffolk Counties do not have to meet financial requirements.
- (A) ☐ The owner or operator has a written estimate of the cost of closing the facility - 373-3.8(c)(1) ☒
- (B) ☐ The estimate appears to equal the cost of closure at the point in the facility's operating life when the extent and manner of its operation would make closure the most expensive, as indicated by its closure plan. (PLEASE EXPLAIN) ☒
- (C) ☐ Within 30 days after each anniversary of the date on which the first closure cost estimate was prepared, the owner or operator has adjusted the latest closure cost estimate - 373-3.8(c)(2) ☒
- (D) ☐ The owner or operator has revised the new closure cost estimate whenever a change in the closure plan affects the cost of closure - 373-3.8(c)(3) ☒
- (E) ☐ The owner or operator has kept this estimate, and all subsequent estimates required at the facility - 373-3.8(c)(4) ☒

Indicate:

X Violations

Indicate:

X Satisfactory  
NA Not Applicable

(FOR OWNERS AND OPERATORS OF DISPOSAL FACILITIES)

- (F)      The owner or operator of a disposal facility has a written estimate of the annual costs of post-closure monitoring and maintenance of the facility - 373-3.8(e)(1)     X
- (G)      Within 30 days after each anniversary of the date on which the first post-closure cost estimate was prepared, during the operating life of the facility, the owner or operator has adjusted the latest post-closure cost estimate - 373-3.8(e)(2)     X
- (H)      The owner or operator has prepared an annual post-closure cost estimate whenever a change in the post-closure plan affects the cost of post-closure care - 373-3.8(e)(3)     X
- (I)      The owner or operator has kept this estimate, and all subsequent estimates required in this Section, at the facility - 373-3.8(e)(4)     X

15. Use and management of containers. - 373-3.9

- (A)      Complete Part 11-3 C
- (B)      Incompatible wastes, or incompatible wastes and materials, are not placed in the same container. - 373-3.9(g)(1)     X
- (C)      Hazardous waste is not placed in an unwashed container that previously held an incompatible waste or material. - 373-3.9(g)(2)     X
- (D)      A storage container holding a hazardous waste that is incompatible with any waste or other materials stored nearby in other containers, piles, open tanks or surface impoundments, is separated from the other materials or protected from them by means of a dike, berm, wall or other device. - 373-3.9(g)(3)     X

16. Tanks. - 373-3.10

- (A)      Complete Part II-3D
- (B)      The tank is to be used to chemically treat or store a hazardous waste which is substantially different from waste previously treated or stored in that tank, and the owner or operator has, before treating or storing the different waste or using the different process:
- (1)      Conducted waste analyses and trial treatment or storage tests (e.g., bench scale or pilot plant scale tests - 373-3.10(c)(1)(i)(a) or     X

Indicate:

X Violations

Indicate:

X Satisfactory  
NA Not Applicable

- (2)\_\_\_ obtained written, documented information on similar storage or treatment of similar waste under similar operating conditions - 373-3.10(e)(1)(i)(b) X
- (C) Chemically treat hazardous waste with a substantially different process than any previously used in that than, and the owner or operator not, before treating or storing the different waste or using the different process:
- (1)\_\_\_ Conducted waste analyses and trial treatment or storage tests (e.g., bench scale or pilot plant scale tests) - 373-3.10(c)(1)(ii)(a) or X
- (2)\_\_\_ Obtained written, documented information on similar storage or treatment of similar waste under similar operating conditions. - 373-3.10(c)(1)(ii)(b) X

New York State Department of Environmental Conservation  
Division of Solid and Hazardous Waste  
Bureau of Hazardous Waste Operations  
50 Wolf Road, Albany, New York 12233

Appendix B

Transporter Terminal Inspection Section

Indicate:

X Violations

Indicate:

X Satisfactory  
NA Not Applicable

1. Manifest Information

	<u>Generator</u>	<u>#1 Transporter</u>	<u>#2 Transporter</u>	<u>TSDf</u>	
___ Name of	___	___	___	___	<u>X</u>
___ EPA I.D. Number	___	___	___	___	<u>✓</u>
___ Mailing Address of	___	___	___	___	<u>✓</u>
___ Telephone Number of	___	___	___	___	<u>X</u>
___ Manifest Document No.					
___ The proper US DOT description.					<u>X</u>
___ The appropriate ___ quantity, ___ container no., ___ container type, ___ waste type by units of weight or volume.					<u>✓</u>
___ Signature of transporter acknowledging receipt of materials. - 372.3(b)(1)(iii)					<u>X</u>
___ Date of delivery and signature on the appropriate certification on the manifest, 372.3(b)(5)(i)					<u>✓</u>
___ Signed copies of the manifest records have been retained at the facility for at least three years. 372.3(c)(1)					<u>X</u>

2. \_\_\_ If the transporter has transported wastes into the United States  
from abroad, then the transporter has met generator requirements.  
372.3(a)(5). Complete Part II. ✓

Indicate:

X Violations

Indicate:

X Satisfactory  
NA Not Applicable

3. Transporters as temporary storage facilities: 372.3; 373-1.1(d)(1)(xv)

- \_\_\_ Maintain a log of the time and date on which each container or transport vehicle of hazardous waste is received or shipped, including manifest number. 373-1.1(d)(1)(xv)(a) X
- \_\_\_ Wastes have remained in the unopened containers as received from generators. 373-1.1(d)(1)(xv)(b) and (c) X
- \_\_\_ The containers are not handled or stored in a manner which may rupture the container or cause it to leak. 373-1.1(d)(1)(xv)(e) X
- \_\_\_ The waste is stored in containers or transport vehicles which meet the USDOT design requirements and are packaged, labeled and marked properly. 373-1.1(d)(1)(xv)(d). X
- \_\_\_ Containers or transport vehicles are inspected daily for leaks and deterioration and an inspection log is kept. 373-1.1(d)(1)(xv)(g) X
- \_\_\_ Containers or transport vehicles holding ignitable or reactive waste are stored greater than 50 feet from the property line and are protected from sources of ignition or reaction 373-1.1(d)(1)(xv)(h) X

4. Other Requirements

- \_\_\_ 372.3(d) Has met requirements of hazardous waste discharges NA
- \_\_\_ 372.3(b)(7)(ii) Rail and water (bulk) must meet 372.7 NA

Handler Name \_\_\_\_\_  
EPA ID No. \_\_\_\_\_

Company Contact or Official: \_\_\_\_\_ Inspected by: \_\_\_\_\_

Title: \_\_\_\_\_ Title: \_\_\_\_\_

County/City/Town/Village: \_\_\_\_\_ Organization/Region: \_\_\_\_\_

E/A Number: \_\_\_\_\_

Date/Time of Inspection: \_\_\_\_\_

Part 364 Permit Number \_\_\_\_\_

**REFERENCE NO. 6**

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION  
AGENCY, REGION II  
NEW YORK, N.Y.

Dit-  
review + determine  
compliance - update Annos.  
(Send copy to DGC)

Stm

# THE MEARL CORPORATION

BRANCH

1057 LOWER SOUTH STREET, PEEKSKILL, N.Y. 10566

(914) 737-2554

April 22, 1987

CERTIFIED MAIL  
RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

EPA ID No.: NYT370010266

Mr. George Meyer, Chief  
Hazardous Waste Compliance Branch  
United States Environmental Protection Agency  
Region II  
26 Federal Plaza  
New York, New York 10276

DL

Dear Mr. Meyer:

On December 11, 1986 Dit F. Cheung of your staff conducted an inspection of the Peekskill plant of The Mearl Corporation, EPA ID No. NYT370010266. On March 26, 1987 The Mearl Corporation received your letter detailing certain violations of 6 NYCRR Part 373. This letter details the steps taken, both before and after receipt of your letter, to remedy the violations listed in your letter. Included is supporting documentation.

## I. VIOLATION OF 6 NYCRR 373-3.2(d)(1)(i)

Your letter says "15 carboys containing unknown chemical wastes were found scattered around the 'hill area'", and "two piles of unknown matters and three drums of oil-like chemical wastes".

Thirty-one carboys were actually found in the 'hill area': samples were taken of each carboy and analysed. All carboys were found to contain muscovite mica, our basic raw material, in various forms, including Indian Mica, classified mica, and basin mica. As such, the carboys did not contain wastes at all and the carboys were themselves transferred into our raw material storage in Building #17.

The three stainless steel drums identified as containing "oil-like chemical wastes" were sampled. The liquid present was identified as used oil from machinery and used oil and water where two phases were present. The three drums of used oil had their contents pumped into our twin used oil tanks. In the future all used oil will be put directly into the used oil tanks or into a stainless steel drum located within a building.

The "two piles of unknown matters" were sampled and analysed to be coated mica, our basic product. This material was collected and sent through our wastewater treatment system.



# THE MEARL CORPORATION

1057 LOWER SOUTH STREET, PEEKSKILL, N.Y. 10566

(914) 737-2554

PAGE 2: Letter to George Meyer, US EPA, Region 2: EPA ID No. NYT370010266

## II. VIOLATION OF 6 NYCRR 373-3.2(g)

Your letter details the lack of a written personnel training plan for the Peekskill facility of The Mearl Corporation. The defect has been remedied. See attached amendment of the personnel training plan.

## III. VIOLATION OF 6 NYCRR 373-3.4(e)

Your letter details failure on our part to update the Contingency Plan for the Peekskill plant. The defect has been remedied through updating and revision of the Contingency Plan.

Should you have any questions, feel free to call either myself or Terry Hughes at the above number. Thank you.

Very truly yours,



THE MEARL CORPORATION  
Dr. Robert E. Eberts  
Director of Regulatory and Environmental Affairs

cc: Mr. Richard A. Baker, Chief  
Permits Administration Branch  
U. S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region II  
26 Federal Plaza  
New York, New York 10278

cc: RAC; TH

CONTINGENCY PLAN FOR HAZARDOUS WASTE AT THE PEEKSKILL PLANT  
OF THE MEARL CORPORATION AND EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

A. GENERAL

This contingency plan, including emergency procedures, is required by 6 NYCRR 373-3.4(a). Such a plan is required for any facility generating and storing hazardous waste. The plan must cover any area in which hazardous waste is generated and stored. All employees receiving hazardous waste training are required to be familiar with the contingency plan and the emergency procedures for the hazardous waste area or areas where they work.

The plan is designed to minimize hazards to human health or the environment from fires, explosions, or any unplanned sudden or non-sudden release of hazardous waste or hazardous waste constituents to air, soil, or surface water. WHILE ONLY HAZARDOUS WASTE AREAS ARE SPECIFICALLY COVERED ALL EMPLOYEES, SUPERVISORS, AND OUTSIDE POLICE, FIRE, AND AMBULANCE CORPS PERSONNEL SHOULD PRIMARILY BE CONCERNED WITH THE LARGE QUANTITIES OF HAZARDOUS RAW MATERIALS STORED ON THE PROPERTY MORE THAN THE SMALL QUANTITIES OF HAZARDOUS WASTE. Raw materials stored in bulk on the Peekskill property which would be hazardous wastes if released to the environment are:

Nitric Acid, 67%: Stored in 3,000 Gallon 316 Stainless Steel Storage Tank.

Ferric Chloride, 39%: Stored in three fiberglass reinforced plastic aboveground storage tanks.

Hydrochloric Acid, 31%: Stored in a fiberglass reinforced plastic aboveground storage tank.

Titanium Tetrachloride Solution, 51%: Stored in several fiberglass reinforced plastic aboveground storage tanks.

Caustic Soda, 50%: Stored in several stainless steel and rubber coated stainless steel storage tanks.

Titanium Sulphate Solution, 35% Sulfuric Acid: Stored in several fiberglass reinforced plastic aboveground storage tanks.

Sulfuric Acid, 93% Strength: Stored in 5,000 gallon carbon steel aboveground storage tank.

Bismuth Nitrate Solution: Stored in 5,000 gallon Stainless Steel underground storage tank.

April 22, 1987

Page 2

Used Oil: Stored in two 275 gallon aboveground carbon steel storage tanks.

In addition, there are several chemicals which are hazardous substances which are handled in drums: for all drummed materials, please follow all instructions contained in the Material Safety Data Sheet for those chemicals. Copies are available in TCM Laboratory around the clock.

All of the bulk chemicals except the used oil are corrosive and non-flammable. In contrast, any hazardous waste which would be involved in an emergency, barring unusual conditions, would be flammable if liquid.

This contingency plan describes actions which must be performed whenever there is a fire, explosion, or release of hazardous waste or hazardous substances into the environment.

B. GENERAL INFORMATION

Spills involving either hazardous waste or hazardous materials must be minimized to prevent "damage to human health or the environment". All actions taken for any spill, whether hazardous waste or chemicals, should have the following aims:

- (a) Protection of employees. This first and foremost means securing the proper equipment for the spill, including proper protective equipment for the employee taking action against the spill. All spills in the underground storage tank area where hazardous waste is stored and in Building #2 where hazardous waste is stored can be assumed to involve flammable organic solvents injurious to health. Organic respirators should be obtained from Maintenance for any such spills. THERE ARE NO MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEETS FOR HAZARDOUS WASTE, LIQUID.
- (b) Protection of the environment. Liquid hazardous waste should not be permitted to go down either storm sewers or the sanitary sewers. There are two storm drain covers to cover any storm drain where material might flow or be washed. These storm drain covers should be put on the sewers immediately. Liquid hazardous waste should not be flushed with water down the drain to our wastewater treatment system either.
- (c) Notification of proper authorities. After immediate steps have been taken to minimize the emergency one of the EMERGENCY COORDINATORS should be notified. From 7:30 A.M. to 5:00 P.M. one of the Emergency Coordinators should be in the plant. For other times during the working week and on Saturday or Sunday call the Emergency Coordinators IN THE ORDER GIVEN (DO NOT JUMP DOWN AND CALL #4 BEFORE DETERMINING WHETHER #1, 2, and 3 CAN BE REACHED):

- 1. Robert Eberts, Chief Emergency Coordinator  
914-628-5846  
R.F.D. #7  
Mahopac, New York 10541

NOTE: Even if Doctor Eberts has been reached and is on his way, the next Emergency Coordinator should be contacted. Always insure at least two emergency coordinators are contacted.

2. Raymond Cardonne  
914-245-4774  
1336 Ellen Lane  
Yorktown Heights, New York 10598
3. Charles Marshall  
914-226-5110  
5 Julie Drive - R.D. 4 (Box 216)  
Hopewell Junction, New York 12533
4. Herbert Ginsberg  
212-543-4013  
555 Kappock Street (Apartment 8B)  
Riverdale, New York 10463

In addition, the following individuals can be called for information should an emergency occur in these areas:

Terry Hughes, 914-496-5121:  
Underground Storage Tank Area;  
Building #2; Building #18

Hank Jensen, 914-226-4770:  
Building #18

Robert Juby, 914-265-9116:  
Building #2.

(d) NOTIFICATION OF OUTSIDE AUTHORITIES

Generally the Mearl Emergency Coordinators should be called first. However, for emergencies where life or property are in immediate danger or the emergency cannot be controlled the following authorities may be called:

PEEKSKILL EMERGENCY RESPONSE TEAM

The primary emergency coordinator for the Peekskill area is Lieutenant Eugene Tumolo of the Peekskill Police Department. His deputy director is Sergeant William Stillman of the Peekskill Police Department.

TELEPHONE NUMBER: 914-737-8000.

This is the number for the Peekskill Police Department: ask for either one of the two above persons.

THE POLICE SHOULD BE CALLED FIRST: THEY WILL COORDINATE OTHER EMERGENCY SERVICES, INCLUDING FIRE AND AMBULANCE.

PEEKSKILL FIRE DEPARTMENT

The police telephone number, 914-737-8000 can be used to dispatch the fire department. If one is unable to get through on the police number, the fire department will be dispatched by calling this number:

TELEPHONE NUMBER: 914-737-3323.

PEEKSKILL COMMUNITY VOLUNTEER AMBULANCE CORPS

The telephone number for the Peekskill Community Volunteer Ambulance Corps, which has primary responsibility for the Peekskill plant, is:

TELEPHONE NUMBER: 914-737-0044.

The Emergency Coordinator on site may have to call the following numbers, depending upon the type of emergency:

New York State DEC Emergency Response: 518-457-7362

United States EPA Emergency Response: 800-424-8802  
(Also called National Response Center)

Chemical Transportation Emergency Center: 800-424-9300

For spills which go down into the storm drains and will reach the Hudson River the United States Coast Guard may need to be called.

United States Coast Guard Emergency Center: 212-668-7936.

For the above numbers you should report the following:

The Name and Telephone Number of the Reporter: the number will be 914-737-2554.

The Name and Address of the Facility: this will be The Mearl Corporation, 1057 Lower South Street, Peekskill, New York 10566.

The Time and Type of Incident, for example, spill into storm drains, fire, etc.

The Name and Quantity of Materials Involved, to the extent known.

The extent of injuries, if any.

The possible hazards to human health or the environment outside the facility. Emergency Coordinators should always bear in mind the shopping center south of the facility and Route 9 east of the facility.

Emergency Coordinators must do the following as a result of any emergency:

All emergency equipment must be cleaned and fit for its intended use before operations are resumed.

All waste generated is placed in properly marked containers and is stored with other compatible wastes.

Both above points must be done BEFORE operations can resume in the affected area of the emergency. When these points are done the regional EPA Administrator, Region 2, and appropriate state and local authorities must be notified the Peekskill plant is in compliance with both of the above requirements.

Within 15 days after an emergency requiring implementation of the Emergency Plan a written report on the incident must be submitted to US EPA, Region 2, detailing the following:

1. The name, address and telephone number of the facility.  
Here: THE MEARL CORPORATION, 1057 Lower South Street,  
Peekskill, New York 10566, EPA ID NO. NYT370010266.
2. Date, time, and type of incident (i.e., fire, explosion).
3. Name and quantity of materials involved.
4. The extent of injuries, if any.
5. An assessment of actual or potential hazard to human health or the environment, where this is applicable.
6. The estimated quantity and disposition of recovered material which resulted from the incident.

C. CONTINGENCY PLANS FOR HAZARDOUS WASTE AT PEEKSKILL PLANT

Hazardous waste at Peekskill is present in only the following authorized locations:

1. The underground storage tank (called Peekskill Underground Storage Tank #2) located east of Building #3 and its associated piping. The piping is double wall carbon steel piping, and it runs from the southeast corner of Building #2 east along the south end of Building #3, at the end of which it turns north until it is directly west of the underground storage tank, at which point it turns east and connects with the underground storage tank.
2. The southeast corner of Building #2. This building has electrical equipment which should be Class 1, Group D, Division 1. The hazardous waste area is roped off. Drums of hazardous waste stored in this area should be marked. If not marked, they should be assumed to be flammable. If the material in the drums can be identified as a liquid, the material almost certainly is flammable unless marked to the contrary. If the material in the drums is solid the material could be toxic, but should also be considered combustible.
3. The flammable storage area in the Warehouse, Building #18. This building contains in the southwest corner drums of hazardous waste. Most of the drums in this area are solidified and contain no free liquids. However, there often is at least one flammable drum in this area and sometimes more. The solidified material should, absent instructions to the contrary, be assumed to be combustible. Flammable material in the building which is product far exceeds the amount of hazardous and non-hazardous waste in the building. Fire in the building will more likely ignite product than hazardous waste.

D. CONTINGENCIES INVOLVING HAZARDOUS WASTE

The possible emergencies arising from hazardous waste in the three specific areas generating and storing hazardous waste are:

Spillage in solidifying liquid ignitable organic formulations;  
 Leakage of hazardous waste solids, including lead, from a drum;  
 Fire in any area;  
 Drum leak;  
 Underground storage tank leak.



E. CONTINGENCY PLAN FOR UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANK CONTAINING HAZARDOUS WASTE

GENERAL NATURE OF WASTE

The hazardous waste stored in Peekskill Underground Storage Tank #2 should always be liquid, should always be considered flammable, should not contain toxic pigments, and should have a pH between 5 and 9. No corrosive liquids should be present in the liquid hazardous waste stored in this tank.

The tank is equipped with the following nozzles: a pressure-vacuum vent with flame arrestor; an inlet flexible hose from double wall piping; and a four inch line for discharge of the hazardous waste.

(a) LEAK IN INCOMING PIPING

For a leak in incoming piping the following should be done:

- (1) Block off the area with barrier tape. Forbid all smoking in the area.
- (2) If during the day shift, notify the Emergency coordinators. If leak is noticed during the second or third shift have guard contact Emergency coordinators.
- (3) DO NOT PUT ANY ACIDS/BASES ON THE MATERIAL. For example, do not put sodium bicarbonate on the spill nor put any acid on the spill. The material does not need to be neutralized.
- (4) Have someone stationed in area to insure nobody smokes or carries an open flame in the area.
- (5) The liquid is assumed to be hazardous. If liquid is in pools it should be pumped with either air pump or explosion-proof pump, NOT AN ORDINARY DRUM PUMP.

If the liquid is to be picked up by absorbing it with either absorbent (Oil and Grease Absorbent, available in 40 pound bags) or by absorbent socks (Bregoil Sponge, available in Building #2) the material absorbed must be shoveled with a plastic shovel which will make no sparks. This shovel is available in Building #2 in the hazardous waste area, i.e., the southeast corner.

(6) If the liquid is being pumped into drums the following will be the procedure:

- (a) The drum should be a combination 17E/17H drum, available in the Warehouse.
- (b) The drum should be grounded: there is a grounding cable directly east of the hazardous waste tank; if this cannot be used, then standard cable with contacts can be used. BUT: The contact should be grounded to a building pipe at low level, a water pipe, or some other pipe at low potential. DO NOT BOND TO A PIECE OF EQUIPMENT WHICH CAN BE MOVED OR WHICH CAN BE STARTED UP.

(b) LEAK IN DISCHARGE PIPING

This would only occur when the transfer pump is operating. The transfer pump would be operating only in two modes: transfer to an actual tank truck for disposal of the hazardous waste; or recirculation of the hazardous waste.

- (1) For either case the first step would be turning off the pump. If this cannot be done at the pump itself due to physical danger to the employee since the discharge of the hazardous waste could be in the area where the STOP button is for the pump, then the employee should go on the west side of Building #3, between the back east wall of Building #2 and the back west wall of Building #3 and shut down the circuit breaker for the pump: this will be marked HAZARDOUS WASTE PUMP BREAKER.
- (2) Hazardous waste which falls on concrete or asphalt shall be picked up by the same methods listed above for a leak from the hazardous waste piping.
- (3) Hazardous waste liquid which falls onto dirt should be handled in the following manner:

The dirt should be shoveled up and placed into a combination 17E/17H waste drum. For this digging the plastic shovel will not be adequate. Use a brass shovel if available; if not available use a regular shovel.

(c) LEAK FROM UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANK

When there is definite knowledge that there has been a leak in the hazardous waste underground storage tank, which could only come from level readings, the employee should immediately do the following:

- (1) Valve off all incoming hazardous waste.
- (2) Tag the suction line on the hazardous waste pump located southeast of the southeast corner of Building #2 (by the A & P shopping center) so that it will not be operated.
- (3) Throw the circuit breaker for that pump: the circuit breaker is located on the south wall of Building #2, slightly off-center to the east. The breaker is labeled.
- (4) Notify the Emergency Coordinator. If he is not available, notify Terry Hughes. If neither can be reached do the following:
  - (a) Secure a number of combination 17E/17H drums.
  - (b) Secure a grounding cable. There is one located east of the Underground Storage Tank.
  - (c) Station one employee at the valve on the discharge side of the hazardous waste pump.
  - (d) Put the drum underneath the discharge hose and ground the drum.
  - (e) Attach an extension to the discharge hose if necessary.
  - (f) Start pump and pump hazardous waste out of the tank into the drums.

An alternate course of action is to pump the hazardous waste over into the stainless steel Peekskill Underground Storage Tank #7.

For this to occur a flexible hose will need to be connected from the discharge hose of the hazardous waste pump to a nozzle of the stainless steel tank.

F. CONTINGENCY PLAN FOR SOUTHEAST CORNER OF BUILDING #2

The southeast corner of Building #2 should in normal circumstances contain the following hazardous waste: D001 drums filled with waste process control drawdown jar contents; D001 drums from Ossining containing waste organics; and possibly solidified drums of hazardous waste.

The chief concerns should be the following:

- (a) Threats to the health and safety of Mearl employees;
- (b) Threats to the health and safety of other people. In this regard, NOTICE SHOULD BE TAKEN AN EMERGENCY IN THIS AREA MIGHT HAVE AN EFFECT ON THE ADJACENT SHOPPING CENTER.

The building itself has the following features: all electrical equipment is explosion-proof, Class 1, Group D, Division 1; the only drain is at the northeast end of the building (as such, water is most likely to spread a contaminant); and there may be flammable material, particularly in drums, elsewhere in the building.

For all emergencies the following should be done:

- 1. The south door of the building should be shut for all purposes save emergency exit.
- 2. The area south of the building should be barricaded off: this will prevent employees from entering the area from either the west or east.
- 3. For any emergency, notify Emergency coordinator(s).

I. FIRE IN THE AREA

The first step is to notify either the telephone operator during the day shift or the guard at night there is a fire, and that either of the above should notify the Peekskill Police Department/Peekskill Fire Department. The nearest phone is on the wall of the office at the northeast end of the building.

If necessary, there is a fire extinguisher suitable for solvent fires in the southwest corner of the building. Other fire extinguishers are located in the building at these locations:

1. West side of the building north of the rolling entry way.
2. North wall of the building just east of the entry door.

If there is a fire and the spinkler system opens, covers should be placed on the storm drains so any flammable solvent entrained with the water does not go down the drain. Similarly, any solvent-water mixture which is put into the one Building #2 drain and is pumped into Waste Storage Tank #2 SHOULD IMMEDIATELY BE TRANSFERRED OUT OF WASTE STORAGE TANK #1 since the resin composing the waste tank was not designed for solvents.

## II. LEAKING DRUM

Call Emergency coordinator(s). Secure proper protective equipment for flammable liquid spill, including respirator. Material Safety Data Sheet for toluene will give sufficient information where specific liquid cannot be identified.

The biggest danger is to avoid doing anything which can lead to a fire.

To prevent vapor buildup to explosive limits open doors and use ventilating fans in the building.

Absorb liquid with sock sponges (Bregoil Sponges) located near the ribbon blender and with absorbent.

Prevent liquids from running out of the building or into the drain under the ribbon blender. If it does run into the above drain do not pump the liquid into Waste Storage Tank #2, the FRP TANK: this tank was not designed for solvents. Pump solvent or solvent mixture into grounded 17E/17H steel drum.

Absorbent and/or sponges should similarly be put into a combination 17E/17H drum.

III. LEAK IN GEAR PUMP TO UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANK

Call Emergency Coordinator(s). Station guards to prevent anyone from entering area. Secure proper protective equipment for flammable liquid spill, including organic respirator. Material Safety Data Sheet for toluene will give sufficient information where specific liquid cannot be identified.

Block off area with tape.

Shut off pump. Since pump is outside this is done most easily by throwing the circuit breaker located on the south wall west of the pump and identified as WASTE PUMP.

Use absorbent and Bregoil sponges for picking up all liquid spilled.

Put absorbent and Bregoil sponges into combination 17E/17H drum.

G. CONTINGENCY PLANT FOR BUILDING 18, FLAMMABLE STORAGE AREA

Hazardous waste in this building is located in the southwest corner. This building contains substantial flammable product and raw material; there is little flammable hazardous waste. Most hazardous waste in this area is comprised of the following:

- (1) Solidified sludge from drawdown drums or from underground storage tank cleanouts. These will be combustible, but will be mainly inert absorbent.
- (2) Heavy metals hazardous waste. These drums are not flammable, and are probably not combustible.
- (3) Rarely there is a drum of flammable liquid. Should one of these drums spill the procedure would be:

Announced through the telephone operator/guard that there is an emergency in Building #18.

Use either Bregoil Sponges (absorbent in a sock) or absorbent itself to barricade and absorb any spill.

Shovel up absorbent with a PLASTIC shovel: DO NOT USE A METAL SPARKING SHOVEL.

Absorbent should be put into a combination 17E/17H steel drum.

If leak is discovered after the liquid has gone a substantial distance then the liquid could have gone into the one drain in the building. This drain connects to a 300 gallon, double walled, underground storage tank. While there is no immediate danger the Emergency Coordinator should be notified if this is the case.

**REFERENCE NO. 7**



# THE MEARL CORPORATION

1057 LOWER SOUTH STREET, PEEKSKILL, N.Y. 10566

April 19, 1983

(914) 737-2554

*Ref.*  
Dr. Ernest A. Regna  
Chief, Solid Waste Branch  
Air and Waste Management Division  
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region II  
26 Federal Plaza  
New York, NY 10278

Re: EPA ID No.: NYT 370010266  
Facility Location: 1057 Lower South Street  
Peekskill, NY 10566  
Inspection Date: December 9, 1982

MAY 4 11 4 AM '83  
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY  
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10001

Dear Dr. Regna:

This letter is being written in reply to your letter of February 28, 1983.

- 30304
1. 40 CFR #265.15: The Mearl Corporation does have a written schedule of inspections. The plan has been followed. The inspector was shown the log sheets to substantiate this. The copy of the inspections sheet shows only X's under the "YES" column for 265.15. I do not understand why we were cited as being in violation under this section.

The inspector noted that two of the drums had been over-packed. This had been noted on our inventory sheet (see attached page). These, however, were drums of non-hazardous waste.

2. 40 CFR #265.16(d): We have now included, in our RCRA documentation, a list of the personnel throughout the plant that are involved in the management of hazardous waste. Either myself or the supervisor in charge of a specific area have now re-trained all the personnel that are actively involved in handling hazardous waste at the facility.

April 19, 1983

3. 40 CFR #265.51: The Mearl Corporation has written a revised contingency plan so as to update the required information and to include a list of safety equipment available to personnel and a list of emergency telephone numbers.
4. 40 CFR #265.53: The Mearl Corporation has re-submitted the revised contingency plan to the local police and fire departments and has transmitted a copy to the local hospital.
5. 40 CFR #265.112: The Mearl Corporation does have a closure plan and a cost estimate for emptying and cleaning the various tanks at the facility (including raw material storage tanks). At the time of the inspection, the closure plan listed the various tanks and what would have to be done if the facility were to close down. We have now included an estimate of the time it will take to accomplish these tasks.

We agree that the company does not have a closure date. The Mearl Corporation is a MANUFACTURER and waste operations are ONLY a necessary by-product of the manufacturing operation. I explained to the inspector that we had no intention of closing this facility at any time in the foreseeable future; at the time of the inspection, a substantial expansion of the production area was under construction.

Since receiving the citation letter of February 28, 1983, I have talked with Mr. B. Schapiro, Vice President of Manufacturing, concerning this matter. The Mearl Corporation has no intention of closing this facility and objects to having to specify some fictitious date to comply with the wording of this section.

If the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency wishes to set a closure date for this facility of The Mearl Corporation, we will include such information in our closure plan.

The Mearl Corp.

-3-

April 19, 1983

6. 40 CFR #265.194: This facility has two underground waste storage tanks; only one is usually in use, the other being kept as a reserve. Level measurements are taken on these daily; a record is forwarded to the offices monthly. The tanks (including raw material storage tanks) are pressure-tested every two to four years. The tanks are cleaned out and inspected about every four to six years. To my knowledge, the EPA has not issued regulations or guidance on the inspection of underground storage tanks. Has the agency issued such regulations? If so, please send such information and we will incorporate such testing into our planning document and will implement same.

Very truly yours,

THE MEARL CORPORATION



Robert E. Eberts, Ph.D.

REE/nlm

Enclosure

xc: Richard A. Baker  
Chief, Permits Administration Branch  
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region II  
26 Federal Plaza  
New York, NY 10278

Richard Gardineer  
Regional Solid Waste Engineer, Region 3  
New York State Dept. of Environmental Conservation  
21 South Putt Corners Road  
New Paltz, NY 12561

B. Schapiro, R. A. Cardonne

Item #	EPA #	Weight	Accumulation	Street	Date	5	6
AL 30		484	2/18/81	non hazardous			
PL 57	D001	467	2/18/81	Flam. Liquid (- shipped 7/15/83 marked 5805-S)			
PL 63	D001	489	2/18/81	Flam. Liquid			
PL 66	D001	523	2/18/81	Flam. Liquid			
OL 5		800	2/17/81	non hazardous (overpacked)			
OL 6		527	2/17/81	non hazardous (overpacked)			
PP 13	D008	262	2/18/81				
PP 14	D008	182	2/18/81				
PL 67	D001	498	2/18/81	Flam. Liquid (- shipped 7/15/83 marked 5805-S)			
BP 16		341	2/18/81	non hazardous			
BP 17		515	2/18/81	non hazardous			
OL 23		612	2/18/81	non hazardous			
OL 24		655	2/18/81	non hazardous			
PP 15	D008	232	2/18/81				
PP 16	D008	222	2/18/81				
PP 17	D008	212	2/18/81				
PP 18	D008	172	2/18/81				
AL 31		675	2/18/81	non hazardous			
PL 68	D001	502	2/18/81	Flammable Liquid (- shipped 7/15/83 marked 5805-S)			
PL 70	D008	595					
PL 71	D008	590					
OL 25	D001	629	2/18/81	non hazardous waste solid			
OL 27	D001	617	2/18/81	" " " "			
OL 28	D001	621	2/18/81	" " " "			
PL 69	D001	496	2/18/81	Flammable Liquid (- shipped 7/15/83 marked 5805-S)			
PL 72		490	2/18/81	non hazardous waste solid			
PL 73		492	2/18/81	non hazardous waste solid			
PL 74		493	2/18/81	" " " "			
PL 75		387	2/18/81	" " " "			
PL 76	D008	610	2/18/81	hazardous waste solid ms			

NEW YORK  
COUNTY  
OFFICE  
JAN 13 1983  
ECONOMY

REFERENCE NO. 8

**NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM**

**FIRM**  
**FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP**

**CITY OF  
PEEKSKILL,  
NEW YORK  
WESTCHESTER  
COUNTY**

**ONLY PANEL PRINTED**


**COMMUNITY-PANEL NUMBER  
360924 0002 B**

**EFFECTIVE DATE:  
AUGUST 15, 1984**



**Federal Emergency Management Agency**

## KEY TO MAP

500-Year Flood Boundary	—————	
100-Year Flood Boundary	—————	
Zone Designations*		<b>ZONE B</b>
		
100-Year Flood Boundary	—————	
500-Year Flood Boundary	—————	<b>ZONE B</b>
Base Flood Elevation Line With Elevation In Feet**	~~~~~	513
Base Flood Elevation in Feet Where Uniform Within Zone**		EL 9871
Elevation Reference Mark	•	RM7x
Zone D Boundary	—————	
River Mile		•M1.5

\*\*Referenced to the National Geodetic Vertical Datum of 1929

## \*EXPLANATION OF ZONE DESIGNATIONS

ZONE	EXPLANATION
A	Areas of 100-year flood; base flood elevations and flood hazard factors not determined.
A0	Areas of 100-year shallow flooding where depths are between one (1) and three (3) feet; average depths of inundation are shown, but no flood hazard factors are determined.
AH	Areas of 100-year shallow flooding where depths are between one (1) and three (3) feet; base flood elevations are shown, but no flood hazard factors are determined.
A1-A30	Areas of 100-year flood; base flood elevations and flood hazard factors determined.
A99	Areas of 100-year flood to be protected by flood protection system under construction; base flood elevations and flood hazard factors not determined.
B	Areas between limits of the 100-year flood and 500-year flood; or certain areas subject to 100-year flooding with average depths less than one (1) foot or where the contributing drainage area is less than one square mile; or areas protected by levees from the base flood. (Medium shading)
C	Areas of minimal flooding. (No shading)
D	Areas of undetermined, but possible, flood hazards.
V	Areas of 100-year coastal flood with velocity (wave action); base flood elevations and flood hazard factors not determined.
V1-V30	Areas of 100-year coastal flood with velocity (wave action); base flood elevations and flood hazard factors determined.

## NOTES TO USER

Certain areas not in the special flood hazard areas (zones A and V) may be protected by flood control structures.

This map is for flood insurance purposes only; it does not necessarily show all areas subject to flooding in the community or all planimetric features outside special flood hazard areas.

INITIAL IDENTIFICATION:

MAY 31, 1974

FLOOD HAZARD BOUNDARY MAP REVISIONS:

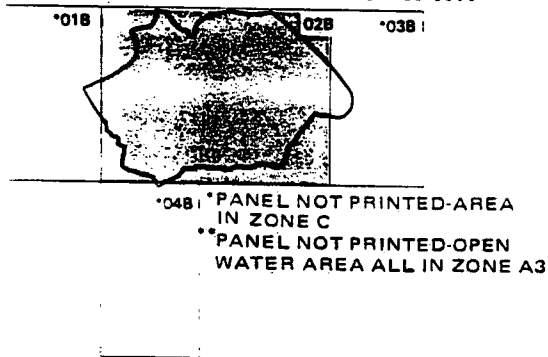
OCTOBER 24, 1975

FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP EFFECTIVE:

AUGUST 15, 1984

FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP REVISIONS:

## MAP LOCATOR DIAGRAM

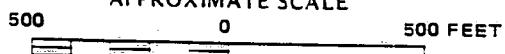


Refer to the FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP EFFECTIVE date shown on this map to determine when actuarial rates apply to structures in the zones where elevations or depths have been established.

To determine if flood insurance is available in this community, contact your insurance agent, or call the National Flood Insurance Program, at (800) 638-6620.



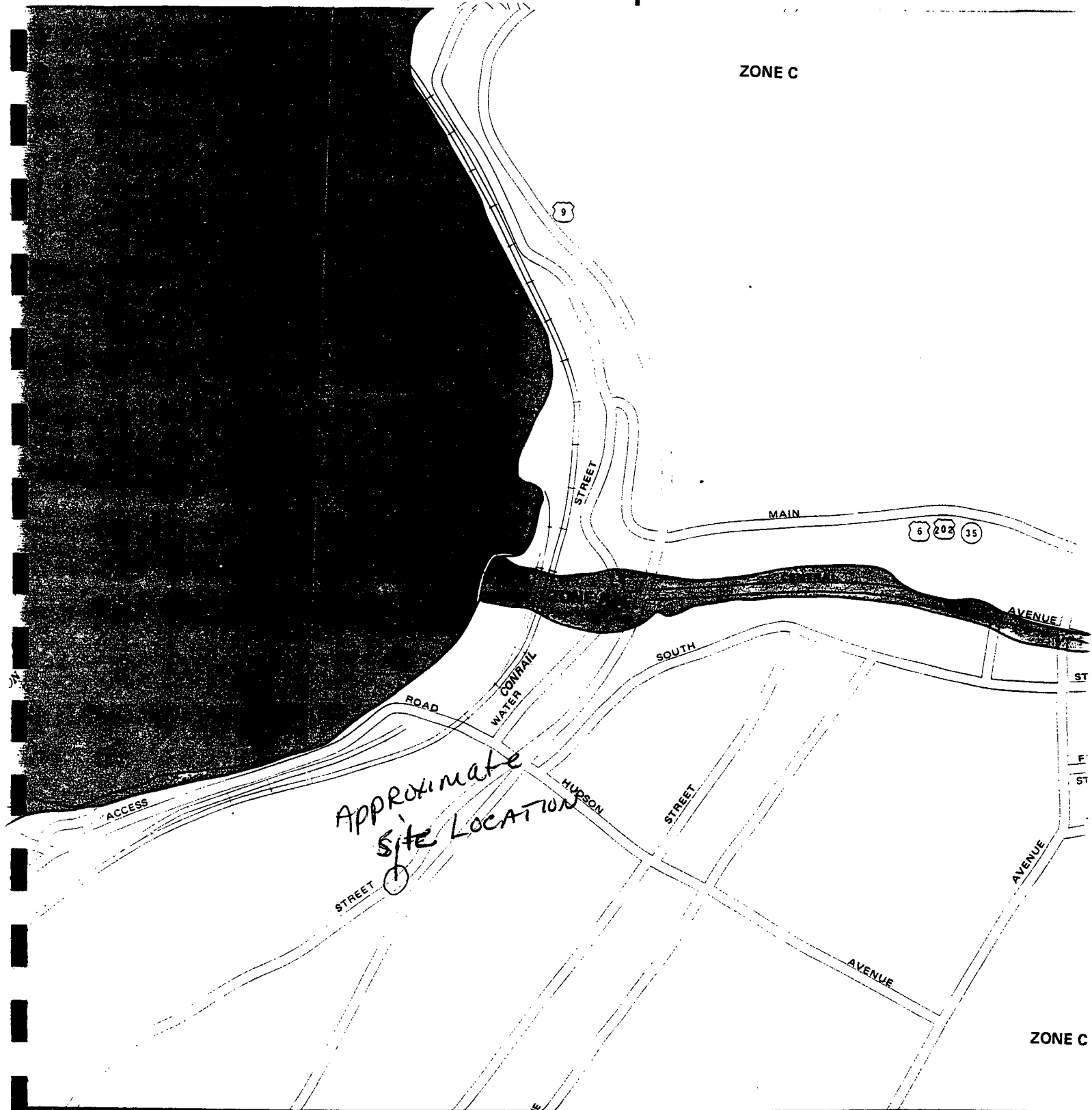
APPROXIMATE SCALE





are between one (1) and three (3) feet; base flood elevations are shown, but no flood hazard factors

ZONE C



ZONE C

REFERENCE NO. 9

# THE MEARL CORPORATION

1057 LOWER SOUTH STREET, PEEKSKILL, N.Y. 10566  
(914) 737-2554

March 27, 1985


Mr. Edward O'Rourke  
County Executive  
148 Martine Avenue  
White Plains, NY 10601

Dear Mr. O'Rourke,

The attached letter was sent to Commissioner Williams in response to The Mearl Corporation being incorrectly included as a potential hazardous waste site by DEC in their press release of March 26th.

Very truly yours,

THE MEARL CORPORATION



Robert E. Eberts, Ph.D.  
Regulatory & Environmental Affairs

REE:jas  
attach.

New York State Department of Environmental Conservation  
Community Right To Know Program

Site name & location:

The Mearl Corporation  
1057 Lower South Street  
Peekskill, N. Y. 10566

Site identification:

DEC Site Code #3-60-503-T  
DEC Industrial Chemical Survey #P-79047  
Hazardous Waste Cat.:  
Generator and Transporter

I. Type of operation -

Mearl Corp. manufactures inorganic pearlescent pigments for cosmetics. The major plant is located at 1057 Lower South Street, Peekskill. They have a laboratory located in Ossining, as well as a small plant and laboratory located in Buchanan. A second Peekskill facility, 1050 Lower South Street, manufactures laminated plastic film (plastic food wrap).

II. Newspaper Article-

The Westchester-Rockland newspapers' article of March 26, 1985 listed Mearl Corporation as a suspected hazardous waste site, having "waste flammable liquids and solids and organic waste lacquers".

III. Findings -

1. Reason for inclusion on DEC potential hazardous waste site list:

Mearl Corp. was listed as a suspected hazardous waste site in a DEC Community Right-to-Know report dated April 1, 1985. The basis for this listing was the company's response to a NYSDEC questionnaire where it listed its Ossining and Buchanan facilities as generating waste flammable solids and liquids, which were then transported to Mearl's Peekskill facility. This April 1, 1985 report omitted a key item that is listed on the March 27, 1985 DEC Community Right-to-Know computer printout:

"These wastes were combined with the material from the Peekskill facility and shipped off site for disposal."

2. Westchester County Health Department Investigation -

Health Department staff contacted a Mearl Corp. official in charge of regulatory and environmental affairs. This official emphasized that chemical wastes were never disposed of on-site at Mearl Corporation. The official stated that chemical wastes from the Ossining and Buchanan facilities were combined with those from the Peekskill facility. The major portion of these wastes are held

Mearl Corp.  
Peekskill  
(cont'd.)

temporarily in underground waste tanks, and are collected approximately every 3-6 weeks by a licensed waste hauler for disposal off site. A minor amount of chemical waste is temporarily stored in drums in an indoor area specifically designed for flammables. The flammable wastes are removed by a licensed waste hauler each time 40-60 drums are accumulated for offsite disposal.

Examination of Health Department records indicates that the Mearl Corporation has permits on file regulating air discharges from this facility.

In addition, the company has submitted analysis of their waste chemicals to the County Department of Environmental Facilities as part of the Westchester County Industrial Pretreatment Program.

This Department has received copies of correspondence from Mearl Corporation addressed to the Commissioner of the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation citing Mearl's inclusion on the list of suspected hazardous waste sites as "a gross error" and requesting a correction by NYSDEC.

#### IV. Conclusion -

According to statements made to both State and County officials by company representatives, Mearl Corporation has not disposed of hazardous chemicals at their facility. Wastes generated at Mearl Corporation are stored temporarily, and removed by a licensed waste hauler for disposal at an off-site waste disposal facility as permitted by state and federal law.

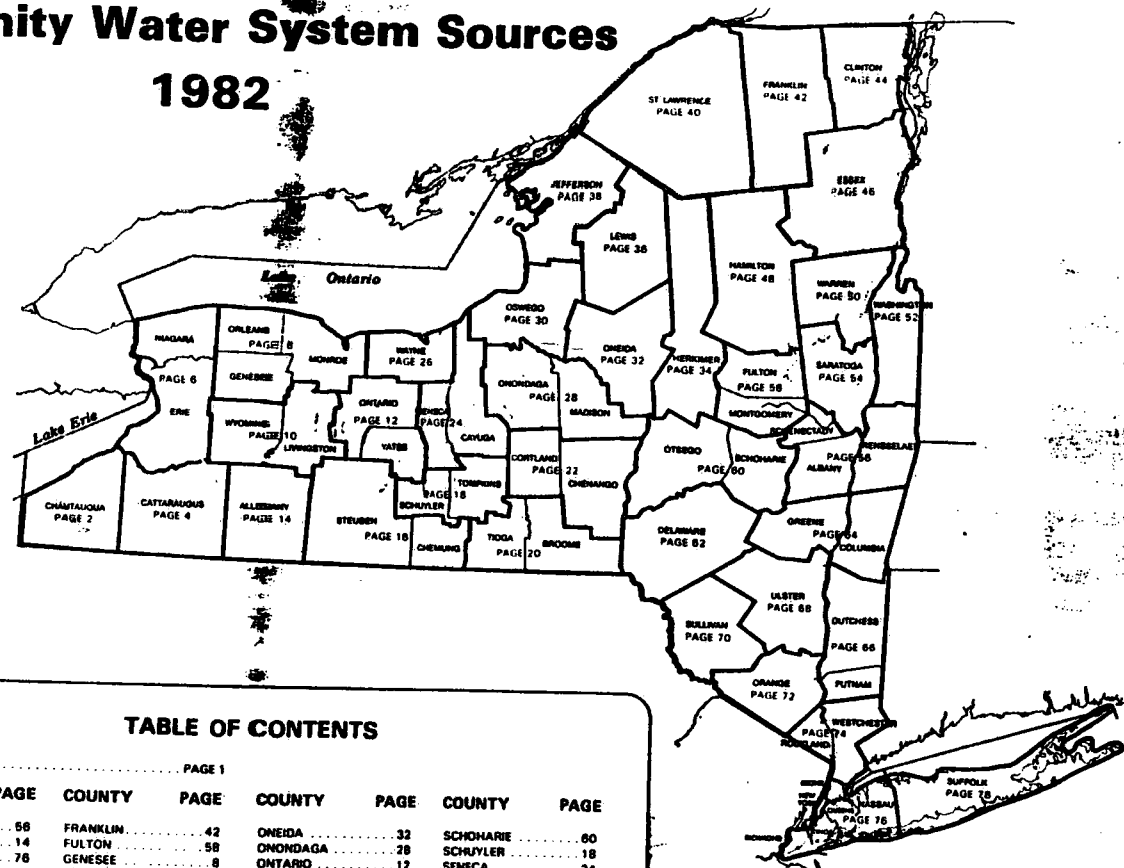
Mearl officials reported that just one day prior to the publishing of the newspaper article, Mearl had received notice that a recent NYSDEC inspection indicated that all state requirements regarding storage and disposal of chemical wastes had been satisfied.

NYSDEC has indicated to this Department that Mearl Corporation will likely be removed from the suspected hazardous waste site list.

**REFERENCE NO. 10**

# New York State Atlas of Community Water System Sources 1982

NEW YORK STATE  
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH



## TABLE OF CONTENTS

FORWARD	PAGE 1				
ALBANY	58	FRANKLIN	42	ONEIDA	32
ALLEGANY	14	FULTON	58	ONONDAGA	28
BRONX	78	GENESEE	8	ONTARIO	12
BROOME	20	GREENE	64	ORANGE	72
CATTARAUGUS	4	HAMILTON	48	ORLEANS	8
CAYUGA	24	HERKIMER	34	OSWEGO	30
CHAUTAUQUA	2	JEFFERSON	38	PUTNAM	66
CHEMUNG	16	KINGS	76	QUEENS	76
CHENANGO	22	LEWIS	36	RENSSELAER	56
CLINTON	44	LIVINGSTON	10	RICHMOND	76
COLUMBIA	64	MADISON	22	ROCKLAND	74
CORTLAND	22	MONROE	8	ST. LAWRENCE	40
DELAWARE	62	MONTGOMERY	58	SARATOGA	54
DUTCHESS	66	NASSAU	78	SCHENECTADY	58
ERIE	6	NEW YORK	78	YATES	12
ESSEX	46	NIAGARA	6		

## LEGEND

### BOUNDARIES AND PLACES

International .....  
 State .....  
 County .....  
 Town .....  
 Indian Reservation .....  
 City .....  
 Village .....  
 Unincorporated Place .....  
 Federal Reservation .....  
 Built-up Area (Over 25,000 population including any contiguous city or village) .....

### CLASSIFICATION OF POPULATED PLACES

100,000 or more ..... **YONKERS**  
 50,000 to 100,000 ..... **Levittown**  
 12,500 to 50,000 ..... **Poughkeepsie**  
 2,500 to 12,500 ..... **Hampton Bays**  
 250 to 2,500 ..... **Bocaville**  
 250 or less ..... **Cornell**

### TRANSPORTATION

#### Highways

Divided Highways .....  
 Full Control of Access .....  
 Partial or No Control of Access .....  
 Undivided Highway .....  
 Interchange .....  
 Touring Route (State, U.S., Interstate) or State Parkway .....  
 Touring Route Markers .....  
 State: U.S.: Interstate .....  
 17 21 26

#### Railroads

Operating Line .....  
 Operator .....  
 Owner (If Other than Operator) .....  
 Company Having Trackage Rights .....  
 Service Discontinued .....  
 DELAWARE AND HUDSON  
 (FROM CENTRAL)  
 (CONRAD)

#### Airports (Open to the Public, Military)

Runway under 4000' .....  
 Runway over 4000' .....

#### Rest Areas

Food, Gas, Rest Rooms .....  
 Gas, Rest Rooms .....  
 Rest Rooms .....  
 Parking Only .....

### RECREATION FACILITIES

State or National Recreation Area .....  
 State Campground .....  
 State Boat Launching Site .....  
 State Canal Park .....  
 State Fish Hatchery .....  
 Other State Recreation Site .....

Municipal Community

1	Lake Lucille Property Owners Association.	NA.	Wells
2	Nyack Village.	20000.	Hackensack River
3	Pothat Water Company.	125.	Potomac Pond
4	Spring Valley Water Company Inc.	227900.	Deerfoot Lake, Cedar Brook, Wells
5	Surfern Village.	11100.	Wells

Non-Municipal Community

6	Barmore Pump & Electric Company.	17.	Wells
	Bear Mountain State Park (See No 93 Orange Co, Page 72)		
7	Birchwood Bungalows.	140.	Wells
8	Cedar Park Trailer Park.	17.	Wells
9	Cozy Bungalows.	NA.	Wells
10	Doodletown Water System (See also No 104 Orange Co, Page 72).	20000.	Doodletown Pond
11	Fountain Head Trailer Park.	100.	Wells
12	George Demas.	30.	Wells
13	Heien Hayes Hospital.	500.	Wells
14	Hitor Properties.	450.	Wells
15	Ivy Glen Trailer Park.	50.	Wells
16	JDR Realty Trailer Park.	30.	Wells
17	Letchworth Village Developmental Center.	5400.	Horse Chock Brook (First Reservoir)
18	Lizza Trailer Park.	20.	Wells
19	Lizza-Leone Mobile Home Court.	80.	Wells
20	Mt Ivy Trailer Park.	170.	Wells
21	Mt View Trailer Park.	190.	Wells
22	Parkway Trailer Court.	240.	Wells
23	Russian Orthodox Convent-Home.	70.	Wells
24	Simons Bungalows.	30.	Wells
25	St Dominic's Convent-Home.	250.	Wells
26	St Mary Villa.	55.	Sheppard Pond (New Jersey)
27	Sunrise Bungalows.	20.	Wells
28	Tolstoy Foundation.	115.	Wells
29	Wexler Apartments.	45.	Wells

Municipal Community

1	Amawalk-Shenoroek Water District.	2400.	Wells, Lake Shenoroek
2	Bedford Consolidated Water District.	6150.	Wells (Infiltration Gallery)
3	Bedford Farms Water Company.	280.	Wells
4	Bloomerside Realty, Inc.	300.	Wells
5	Briarcliff Manor Village.	7100.	Wells
6	Candlewood Park.	175.	Wells
7	Cedar Downs Water District.	251.	Wells
8	Croton Falls Water District.	250.	Wells
9	Croton-on-Hudson Village.	7000.	Wells
10	Forest Park Water Company Plant #3.	76.	Wells
11	Goldenbridge Community Association.	130.	Wells
12	Greenbrier Subdivision.	240.	Wells
13	Harrison Water District #1.	7000.	Rye Lake, Wells
14	Horton Estates Water Trust.	200.	Wells
15	Indian Hill Subdivision.	96.	Wells
16	Irrington Village.	6300.	Harriman Reservoir
17	Juongetville Farm Association.	50.	Wells
18	Lake Katonah Club Inc.	390.	Wells
19	Mount Kisco Village.	8200.	Byram Lake, Wells
20	New York City - Aqueduct System (Page 76).		Amawalk, Muscoot, New Croton and Titicus Reservoirs (Croton Aqueduct System); Cross River Reservoir (Croton and Delaware Aqueduct Systems); Kensico Reservoir (Catskill and Delaware Aqueduct Systems)

21	North Castle Water District #1.	2500.	Wells
22	North Castle Water District #2.	1200.	Wells
23	Ossining Village.	20196.	Indian Brook Reservoir, Wells
24	Pabst Water Company Inc.	260.	Wells
25	Pamela Lane Water Supply.	40.	Wells
26	Peekskill City.	18236.	Peekskill Hollow Brook
27	Pietzsche Garden.	250.	Wells
28	Pleasantville Village.	7600.	Wells
29	Pocantico Hills Water District.	252.	Reservoirs 1, 2, 3, 4
30	Roosevelt Drive Water Users.	84.	Wells
31	Salem Acres Association.	154.	Wells
32	Sunset Ridge Water District.	600.	Wells
33	Tarrytown Village.	10648.	Tarrytown Reservoir
34	Thornwood Water District.	5602.	Wells
35	Truesdale Lake Property Owners Association.	400.	Wells
36	Twin Lakes Water Works Corporation.	350.	Wells
37	Westchester County Water District #2.	NA.	Amawalk Reservoir
38	Westchester Joint Water Works #1.	50000.	Rye Lake
39	Westview Well Association.	18.	Wells
40	White Plains City.	50000.	White Plains Reservoirs, Wells
41	Wild Oaks Water Company.	410.	Wells
42	Windsor Oaks Property Owners Association.	55.	Wells
43	Yonkers City.	200000.	Sawmill River, Grass Sprain Reservoir
44	Yorktown Water Storage & Distribution.	31988.	Wells

Non-Municipal Community

45	Asthmatic Childrens Foundation - New York.	100.	Wells
46	Bedford Apartments.	50.	Wells
47	Bedford Hills Correctional Facility.	800.	Wells
48	Camp Smith.	1250.	Wells
49	Denish Home for the Aged Inc.	25.	Wells
50	Heritage Hills Water Works Corporation.	1200.	Wells
51	Jennie Clarkson Home.	NA.	Wells
52	Julia Dykman Andrus Childrens Home.	120.	Wells
53	Lincoln Hall School.	NA.	Wells
54	Marecca Buildings.	NA.	Wells
55	Miriam Osborn Memorial Home.	240.	Wells
56	Oakridge Condominium.	993.	Wells
57	Pace University.	NA.	Wells
58	Somers Manor Nursing Home Inc.	500.	Wells
59	The Farm P/O Wild Oaks Park Inc.	36.	Wells
60	Wiltuyck School for Boys.	50.	Wells

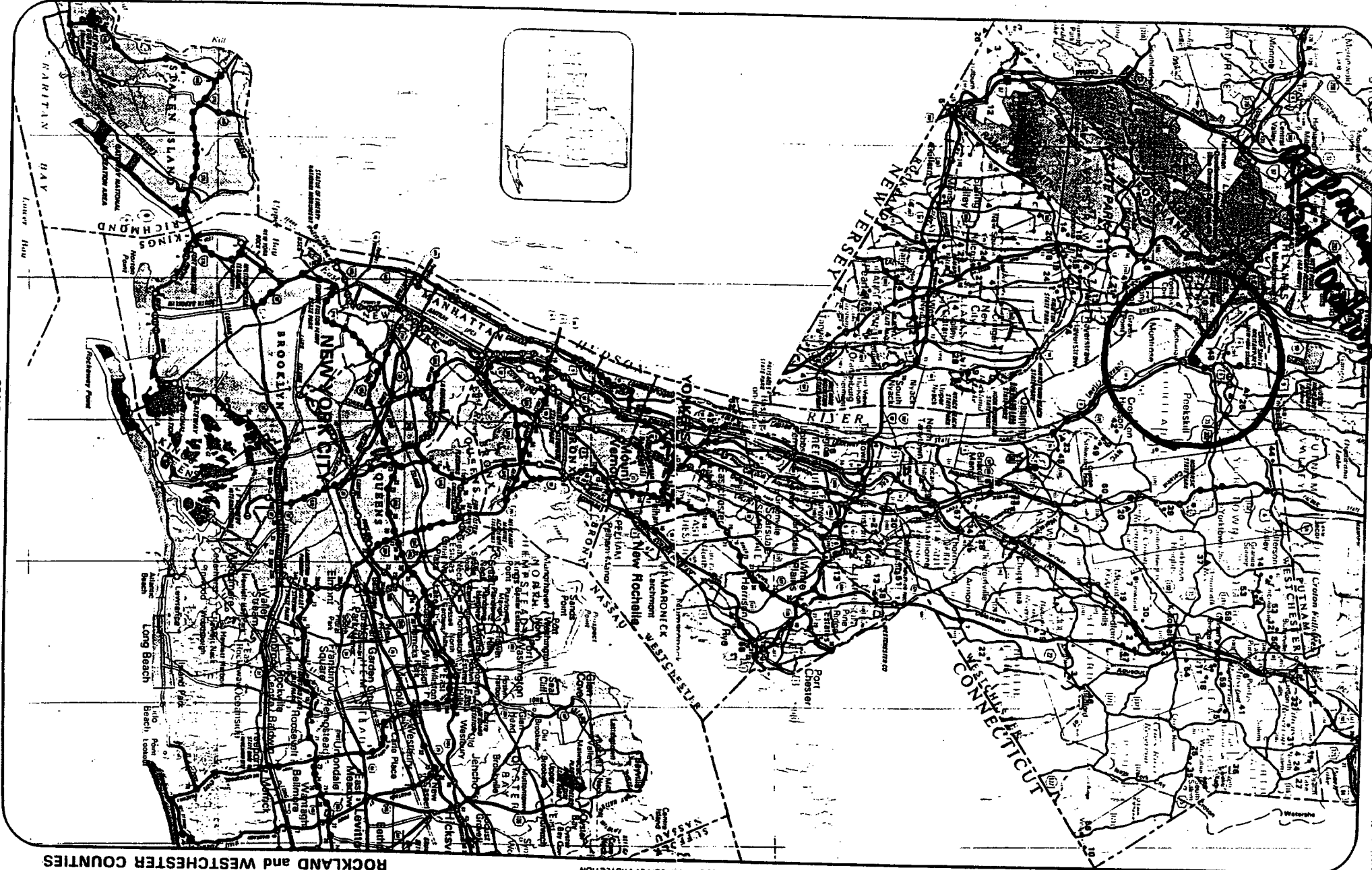
1 Functions as part of Croton System, but has limited capability to pump into the Delaware System.  
2 Functions as a regulating reservoir for both systems.



# LOCATION OF COMMUNITY WATER SYSTEM SOURCES-1982

NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH  
DIVISION OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION  
BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY PROTECTION

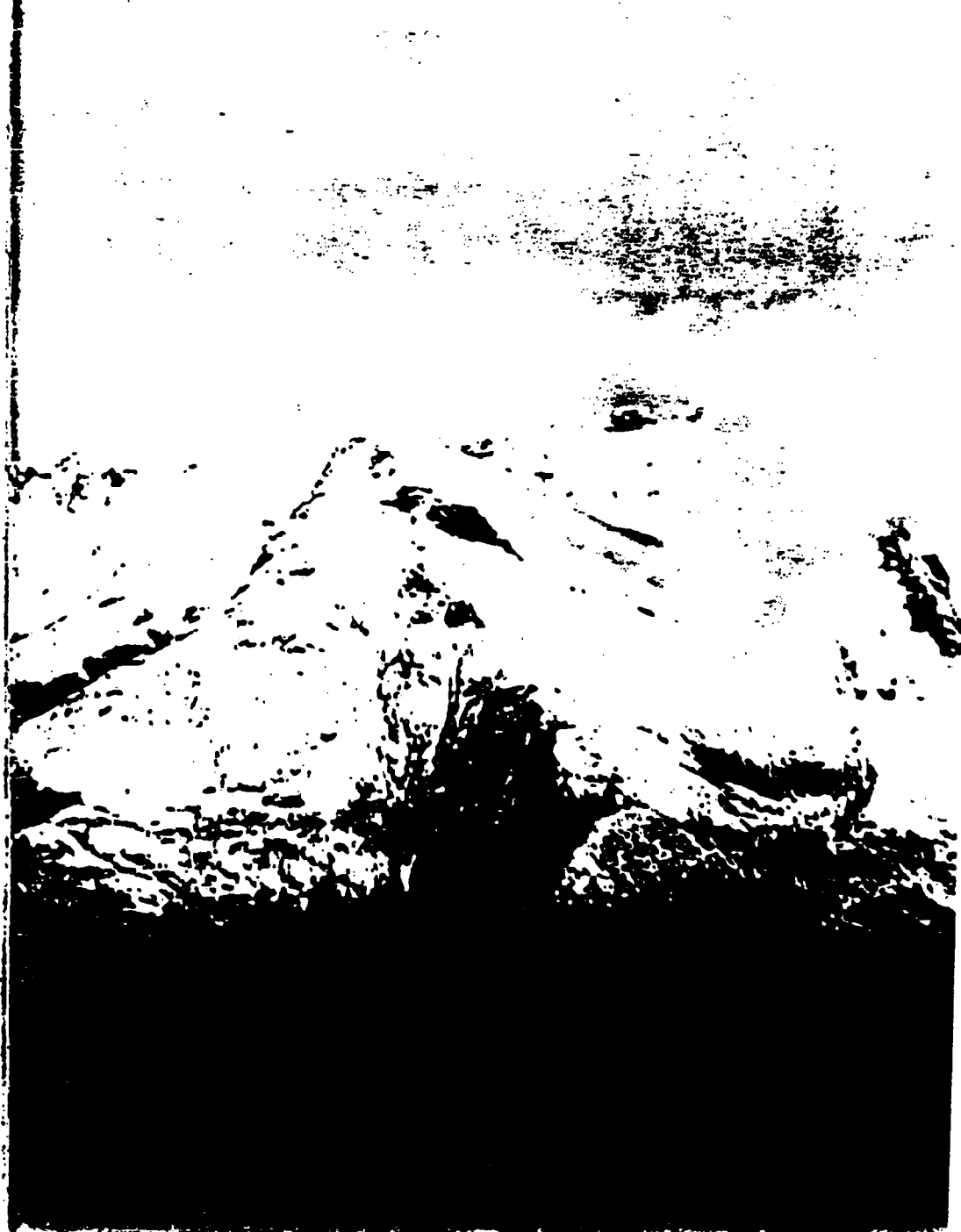
ROCKLAND and WESTCHESTER COUNTIES



REFERENCE NO. 11

Volume 15  
Number 3

# underwater naturalist



SOCIETY

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5-13, 1985

s, Trawling

ver's Day

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Volume 15, Number 3

bulletin of the  
American  
Littoral Society

To the Editor ..... 2

JAMES DUGGAN Mollusks of an Alaskan Fjord: Bay of Pillars .... 3

KENNETH L. GOSNER The Penzance Snuff Box ..... 7

WILLIAM DEAN A. GARNER Electoreception in Sharks ..... 13

JOHN R. WALDMAN Ichthyological Notes from the Westway Study ... 19

#### FIELD NOTES

DAVID GRANT Mass Strandings of Surf Clams ..... 23

CYNTHIA JOHNSON  
AND PETER KUBE Occurrence of Forked Tails in Horseshoe Crabs .. 25

TAGGING REPORT ..... 27

BOOK REVIEWS ..... 30

COVER PHOTOGRAPH Alaska: Looking Across Chatham Strait to  
BY JAMES DUGGAN Baranof Island

EDITORIAL STAFF: D.W. Bennett, Editor  
A.L. Pacheco, Articles Editor  
Pam Carlsen, Tagging Editor  
Elizabeth Cousins, Circulation Manager

*Underwater Naturalist* is the bulletin of the American Littoral Society, Sandy Hook, Highlands, N.J. 07732, and is mailed to members only as a part of their annual dues: \$10 for students, \$15 for individuals, and \$20 for clubs. Permission is granted to reprint all or part of any article provided credit is given to "Underwater Naturalist, Bulletin of the American Littoral Society" and to the author. Printed in the United States of America. © American Littoral Society August, 1985.

membership in the Littoral  
ones: Contributing - \$25;  
0). To join send check  
s, N.J. 07732. You will  
Dues are tax deductible.

of time. If the same pattern of  
ment occurs in the electrorecep-  
tem of the shark, then my findings  
it.

speculating. I think that these  
s discover by trial and error which  
are their normal prey, and subse-  
learn to associate with each prey  
characteristic electric field (when they  
biologically able to detect it). This  
mental conditioning may help to  
e the feeding pattern of juvenile  
sharks and to establish a bioelec-  
mediated feeding behavior.

RE RESEARCH IN ELECTRORECEP-  
Ve now know that sharks detect  
electric fields in the ocean. In-  
ors have shown that sharks detect  
ried beneath the sand, sense  
d bioelectric fields, and can orient  
pect to the earth's magnetic field.  
e studies seek to reveal the bio-  
y relevant features of the electric  
netic fields in the ocean (how they  
ed and how they correspond with  
reveal behaviorally and physi-  
ly how sharks receive and pro-  
se signals, and to determine how  
en sharks develop their elec-  
ective sense.

Dr. Eugenie Clark for introduc-  
sharks 11 years ago. This paper  
ated to her. I also thank Paul  
his helpful comments and ad-  
Lorna P. Lozano for her sup-  
e following articles by Ad J.  
will give the reader a more  
view of electroreception in

ic Sense of Sharks and Rays. Jour.  
Bio., (55) pages 371-383 (1971).  
ic and Magnetic Sense of Sharks,  
Rays. Oceanus, (20) pages 45-52

nd Magnetic Sensory World of  
ates and Rays. In Sensory Biology  
Skates and Rays, U. S. Govt. Print-  
pages 507-528 (1978).

nd Magnetic Detection in Elasmobr-  
hes. Science, (218) pages 916-918

## Ichthyological Notes from The Westway Study

by JOHN R. WALDMAN

Winter is the lower Hudson's most in-  
hospitable and unstudied season. Never-  
theless, as a field biologist on the  
December 1983-April 1984, Westway  
Study, I was able to gain an intimate view  
of the distribution and movements of the  
river's biota during this cold water period.

Westway, the proposed highway pro-  
ject, has been a major political and en-  
vironmental issue for over a decade. If  
built, it would substantially alter Manhat-  
tan's southwest flank by removing its  
numerous piers and landfilling most of  
what may be vital overwintering habitat  
for the first two year classes of Hudson  
River striped bass. Although the inten-  
sive, large-scale Westway survey was  
undertaken primarily to determine the im-  
portance of this 242-acre pier zone to  
young striped bass relative to surrounding  
regions, it also yielded a wealth of data  
on the associated ichthyofauna.

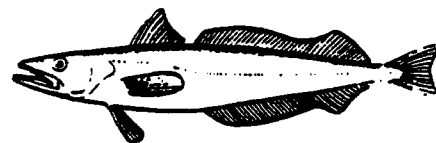
I participated in the general trawl  
survey component, conducted by three  
main vessels over an area from Peekskill  
to the Battery in the river itself, and in  
peripheral waterways such as the Upper  
Harbor, East River, and the Arthur Kill.  
Benthic samples were made with bottom  
trawl nets that opened to a width of about  
15-17 feet, which were towed for a stan-  
dard three-minute duration.

Winter is a time of minimum diversity  
for a mid-Atlantic estuary, yet by my  
unofficial tally at least 52 species of fish  
were collected. This compares favorably  
with the over 140 species historically  
documented from north of the George  
Washington Bridge. Whereas the richness  
of the Hudson's fish fauna is well known,

Waldman is on the staff of the Hudson River  
Foundation. He previously reported on white  
perch spawning in this journal.

not as apparent is the degree of flux in  
species composition and distribution dur-  
ing the coldest months.

This dynamic quality has at least two  
contributing factors, the life history  
characteristics of the species themselves,  
superimposed on the always variable,  
sometimes dramatically shifting physical  
environment. An example of the latter is  
salinity, which may vary greatly from  
location to location and week to week  
given the continual fluctuation in  
freshwater inflow and the cyclical changes  
in tidal strength. This normally results in  
the formation of a two-layered system  
with lighter, less saline water above a  
more dense band of higher salinity. On  
an incoming tide, the two layers may ac-  
tually flow in opposite directions with the  
saltwater moderated by turbulent mixing

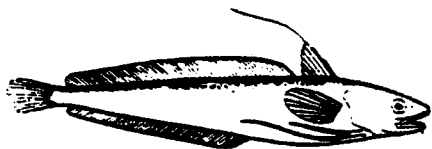


Silver Hake

as it slides upriver, its northern limit for-  
ming the biologically significant "salinity  
front." A memorable haul in early  
January near Indian Point yielded a fine  
example of the effects of this hydrological  
complexity when the bottom trawl pro-  
duced a freshwater species, the white cat-  
fish (*Ictalurus nebulosus*); two anadromous,  
brackish water fish, a large shortnose  
sturgeon (*Acipenser brevirostrum*) and an  
8-pound striped bass (*Morone saxatilis*);  
and a "strictly marine" species, the  
silver hake (*Merluccius bilinearis*).

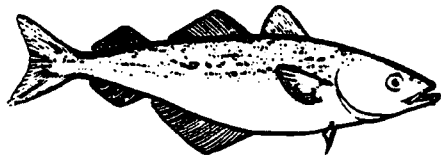
Two warmwater species were collected  
in mid-January, long after they are nor-  
mally thought to depart: small numbers

of menhaden (*Brevoortia tyrannus*) and striped mullet (*Mugil cephalus*) were probably stragglers behind the large schools of each that winter to the south or offshore. Not long after, the delicate, pastel colored rainbow smelt (*Osmerus mordax*) appeared in the bottom trawls. Most references cite March as their period of great abundance in the Hudson tributaries in which they spawn, but they were common in the main river by late January, peaked in mid-February and were relatively rare by March.



Red Hake

Estuaries are often tied to open ocean fisheries through both links in the food web, and as nursery areas for deep water species such as various members of the family Gadidae — the cods and hakes. The Hudson's importance for the young of many of these commercially important groundfish was underscored by the large numbers of juvenile red hake (*Urophycis chuss*) found north to the Tappan Zee Bridge area through March. Silver hake occurred over a similar range but were



Pollock

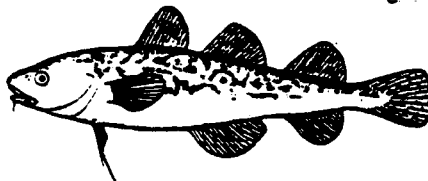
not as abundant. Recently spawned larvae of a large gadoid, the pollock (*Pollachius virens*) were a common catch in the lower river in April, particularly when the mid-water trawls were employed. A single specimen of a fairly rare gadoid in this area, the fourbeard rockling (*Enchelyopus cimbrius*) was collected in the 40 foot depths where the East River meets Long Island Sound.

An estuarine gadoid similar to the Atlantic cod but much smaller, the Atlan-



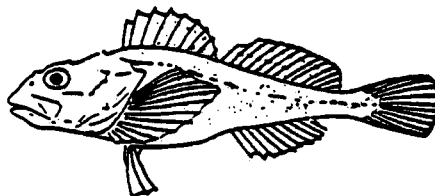
Fourbeard Rockling

tic tomcod (*Microgadus tomcod*), is one of the most abundant fish in the lower river. We witnessed a distinct upriver movement in February of very ripe tomcod followed by a general shift downriver of spent fish. Hudson River tomcod form the southernmost major population of this species although small numbers have been reported from as far south as Virginia.



Tomcod

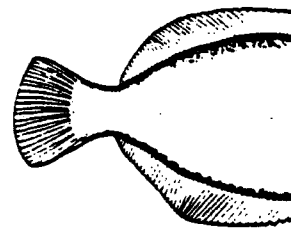
Recent research has shown that like many temperate species at the lowest latitudes of their range, Hudson tomcod have short life-spans in comparison with their counterparts inhabiting cooler climates. Whereas Atlantic tomcod in the Canadian Maritimes may live up to 5 years, tomcod in the Hudson generally die after their first year and rarely survive beyond age two.



Grubby

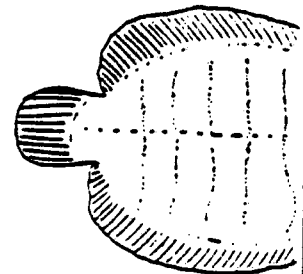
Another small fish, the grubby (*Myoxocephalus aeneus*) was extremely numerous off lower Manhattan in January before gradually decreasing in abundance through March. Although this small sculpin exhibits sexual dimorphism with males displaying a darker brown mottling over their cream colored background, females were instantly recognizable before spawning by their rotund bellies bulging with large, blue-green eggs.

clumps of which were occurred up in the trawls. Their h occurred just west of Batt a three-minute tow prod grubby.



Winter Flounder

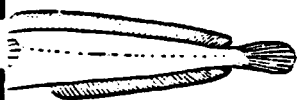
Two flatfish species, flounder (*Pseudopleuron canus*) and the hogchoker (*maculatus*) were caught in throughout the survey. Although they occupy similar niches in the estuary, they were never taken haul. Hogchokers can tolerate ranging from fresh to f



Hogchoker

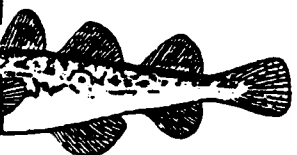
seawater, but were abundant northern margin of the study Peekskill. Hogchokers seem salinities of 0‰ to about therefore, were rarely collected the Tappan Zee Bridge, w winter flounder was not found of less than 25‰, with c specimens appearing north of Washington Bridge.

The hogchoker is an attractive member of the sole family. S bears cross-shaped or zebra-like markings on its dorsal side, no tv seeming to share the same small percentage are aberrant, including partial or complete



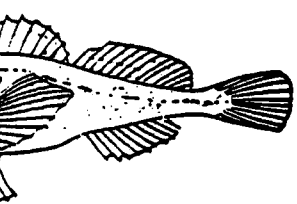
fourbeard Rockling

*Microgadus tomcod*), is one abundant fish in the lower Hudson River. It witnessed a distinct upriver migration in February of very ripe tomcod by a general shift downriver. The Hudson River tomcod form is the most major population of this fish, though small numbers have been found as far south as Virginia.



Tomcod

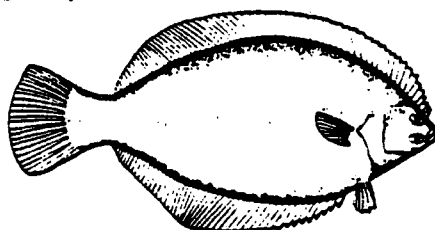
Research has shown that like many species at the lowest latitudes, Hudson tomcod have short lifespans in comparison with their counterparts inhabiting cooler climates. The Atlantic tomcod in the Canadian Arctic may live up to 5 years, but Hudson tomcod generally die after their first year and rarely survive beyond age



Grubby

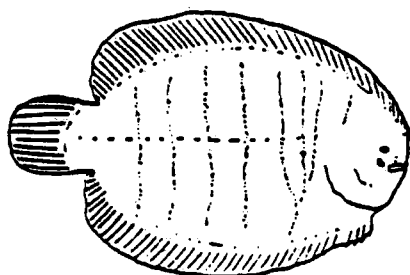
Small fish, the grubby (*Myoxocephalus thompsoni*) was extremely abundant off lower Manhattan in January and was gradually decreasing in abundance by March. Although this small fish exhibits sexual dimorphism with males having a darker brown mottled cream colored background, they were instantly recognizable by their rotund bellies and large, blue-green eggs.

clumps of which were occasionally picked up in the trawls. Their highest densities occurred just west of Battery Park where a three-minute tow produced over 200 grubby.



Winter Flounder

Two flatfish species, the winter flounder (*Pseudopleuronectes americanus*) and the hogchoker (*Trinectes maculatus*) were caught in large numbers throughout the survey. Although they occupy similar niches in the ecology of the estuary, they were never taken in the same haul. Hogchokers can tolerate salinities ranging from fresh to full strength

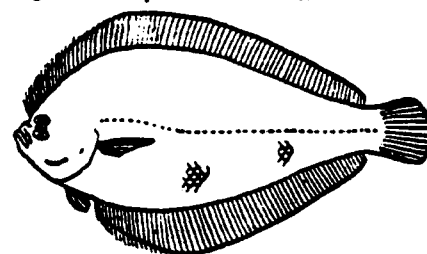


Hogchoker

seawater, but were abundant only at the northern margin of the study area near Peekskill. Hogchokers seemed to prefer salinities of 0‰ to about 15‰ and therefore, were rarely collected south of the Tappan Zee Bridge, whereas the winter flounder was not found in salinities of less than 25‰, with only a few specimens appearing north of the George Washington Bridge.

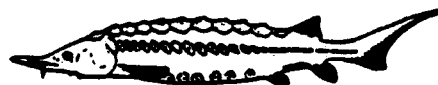
The hogchoker is an attractive little member of the sole family, Soleidae, that bears cross-shaped or zebra-like markings on its dorsal side, no two examples seeming to share the same pattern. A small percentage are aberrant, displaying partial or complete dorsal type

pigmentation on their normally white undersides. Their abundance in certain deepwater areas was striking, a three-minute tow off Indian Point yielded 1001 hogchoker by actual count.



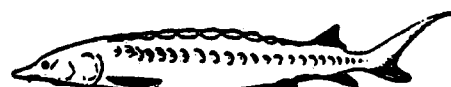
Smallmouth Flounder

Another small flatfish species that is rarely seen except in biological surveys, appeared in the estuary toward the end of the survey. Several small specimens of the smallmouth flounder (*Etropus microstomus*) were taken in the interpier area off Manhattan. Also very numerous around the piers, particularly in March and April was the Northern pipefish (*Syngnathus fuscus*), a tube-shaped relative of the Common seahorse (*Hippocampus hudsonius*) with which it was occasionally collected.



Atlantic Sturgeon

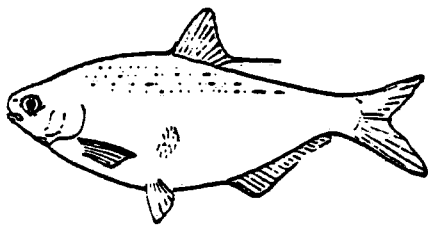
Often appearing in the same tows with hogchokers were the primitive but lordly sturgeon. Two species, the Atlantic sturgeon (*Acipenser oxyrinchus*) and the smaller shortnose sturgeon are common in winter north of Croton Point to the Bear Mountain Bridge. One haul in the 60 foot depths off Peekskill produced 13 Atlantic sturgeon up to a meter long. An unexpected result of the survey was the high ratio of shortnose sturgeon, currently listed as an endangered species, to Atlantic sturgeon. Bill Dovel, who conducted several years of research on Hudson River



Shortnose Sturgeon

sturgeon in the mid-1970's said that he would encounter roughly 10 Atlantic sturgeon to every shortnose sturgeon. The Westway Study turned up a much higher proportion of shortnose, approaching 50% in the smallest size classes.

One of the Atlantic sturgeon had an unusual shape, being noticeably expanded just posterior of its pectoral fins. Closer inspection revealed a still pliable rubber band at that point covered in places by the fish's skin. I later learned that this is not uncommon. Robert Boyle mentions this phenomenon in his book, "The Hudson River. A Natural and Unnatural History," and Bill Dovel told me he would encounter several such specimens every year. Apparently, sturgeon nosing through the sediments occasionally push their elongated snouts through rubber bands that find their way to the river bottom.



Gizzard Shad

A rare species in the Hudson until about 15-20 years ago, the gizzard shad (*Dorosoma cepedianum*) has since, for unknown reasons, become fairly abundant. Gizzard shad are commonly found in fresh and brackish water, but they sometimes occur in the marine environment. Their recent expansion into the Hudson and Mohawk Rivers raises the question of the source of these fish. Survey's in the 1930's noted the presence of gizzard shad in New York Harbor. At that time, their total range was in the form of a vast arc extending from the mouth of the Hudson at New York Harbor south along the Atlantic coastal plain to northern Florida, and along the Gulf Coast through the Mississippi Valley and into the St. Lawrence River drainage.

The origin of the substantial Lake Erie population has been the subject of much

speculation, some authors attributing their presence to canal connections with the Mississippi River and others to a more ancient passage through a temporary outlet from the Great Lakes to the Mississippi drainage. The Mohawk River is linked to Lake Erie by the Erie Barge Canal, and is itself, tributary to the Hudson. Gizzard shad began appearing in the Mohawk River at about the same time they were becoming numerous in the Hudson north of New York Harbor. A recently proposed theory is that the Mohawk River population is derived from Lake Erie, and that the Mohawk continually replenishes the Hudson with young gizzard shad. This idea is based on the observation that a complete size range of the species occurs in the Mohawk, in comparison with a great preponderance of young gizzard shad in the Hudson.

The Westway survey collected substantial numbers of small to medium-sized gizzard shad in the lower river at least as far south as the Jersey City marine terminals, where a single large specimen of approximately 12 inches was also taken. This species was abundant south of the Tappan Zee Bridge in January and February, and then inexplicably rare thereafter. It is clear that the life history characteristics of the gizzard shad are not well known in the Hudson-Mohawk drainage. An alternate possibility is that the gizzard shad has expanded its population from the south and not the west, and that they are reproducing somewhere in the Hudson. That the population has expanded to the current degree given their probable constant historical access to the Hudson drainage suggests that there may have been a favorable shift in the ecology of the river system in recent times.

Many other well-known and not-as-renowned fish were collected in the four month survey, each interesting in some unique way. Together, as a result of the Westway Study, these species demonstrated a vitality to the winter ichthyofauna of the Hudson that otherwise might not have been apparent.

## FIELD NOTE

### Mass St

Living along the coast is ris regardless of which side of th you call home. We make co though not necessarily intell sions about where we settle. tures, because of instinct or f

The Atlantic Surf Clam, animal. Thriving on the seaw this most dynamic of enviro steady supply of unfortunate is regularly cast up upon. Although most abundant offsh name implies, they range into even intertidal beach area. C because of their often great si the first seashell that as cl discover, and without equal d'art or catchall for Neptune's ures that are brought home shore. Besides being the beac most utilitarian molluscs, sur an important fishery resource ly thousands of tons of adults ed into clam strips, chowde They also are preyed upon at in their life cycle by crabs, f fishes, gulls and other mc regularly there are report numbers of live clams bein Typically they are of fairly u and may be the bulk of an inh tion. While these events sor tract the attention of local n they are generally poorly d scientifically.

My curiosity about these began on March 5, 1979, whe Guard reported "enormous" clams washing ashore at the Hook. Upon investigation it that along a stretch of beach r

The author claims to have v beach from Mt. Desert, Mai Hatteras, North Carolina.



REFERENCE NO. 12

# NUS CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

TELECON NOTE

CONTROL NO.:

02-9102-08

DATE:

3/3/91

TIME:

10:45

DISTRIBUTION:

reference to Mearl Corporation

BETWEEN:

Deputy tax assessor  
Peekskill tax assessor

OF:

PHONE:

(914) 737-3400

AND:

Harv Schmidt

(NUS)

DISCUSSION:

Spoke with Peekskill tax assessor  
for identification of owner/operator of  
Mearl Corporation received Block #  
and Lot # (Section 32.20, block 1, lot 2)

ACTION ITEMS:

**REFERENCE NO. 13**

CONTROL NO.:

DATE:

9/24/90

TIME:

4:00 PM

DISTRIBUTION:

Peebles Island

BETWEEN:

Norm McBue

OF:

NY DEC

Fisheries &amp; Wildlife

PHONE:

652  
(607) 7364

AND:

Jon Adams

(NUS)

DISCUSSION:

Discussion of location of Fisheries  
within 15 mile downstream.

\* Fishing is Banned from Troy DAM up  
to Hudson Falls

\* Fish is Permitted from Troy Dam  
south to NYC Harbor. although  
there is a Health Advisory on  
MOST species. American El  
White Perch, Carp, Goldfish, Brown  
bullhead, Large Mouth Bass, Pumpkin Seed  
White Catfish, striped Bass, White Eye  
No more than 1 meal per month.  
Black Crappie, Rainbow smelt, Atlantic needle  
fin, Rock Bass, Tiger Muscadunch, bluefish  
Blue Crab = no more than 6 per wk.

ACTION ITEMS:

Jon Adams

**REFERENCE NO. 14**



# Surface Water Quality Standards

## SURFACE WATER QUALITY STANDARDS

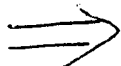
N.J.A.C. 7:9-4.1 et seq.

May 1985

(c) In all FW2 waters the designated uses are:

1. Maintenance, migration and propagation of the natural and established biota;
2. Primary and secondary contact recreation;
3. Industrial and agricultural water supply;
4. Public potable water supply after such treatment as required by law or regulation; and
5. Any other reasonable uses.

HUDSON



River

(d) In all SE1 waters the designated uses are:

1. Shellfish harvesting in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:12;
2. Maintenance, migration and propagation of the natural and established biota;
3. Primary and secondary contact recreation; and
4. Any other reasonable uses.

(e) In all SE2 waters the designated uses are:

1. Maintenance, migration and propagation of the natural and established biota;
2. Migration of diadromous fish;
3. Maintenance of wildlife;
4. Secondary contact recreation; and
5. Any other reasonable uses.

(f) In all SE3 waters the designated uses are:

1. Secondary contact recreation;
2. Maintenance and migration of fish populations;
3. Migration of diadromous fish;
4. Maintenance of wildlife; and
5. Any other reasonable uses.

(g) In all SC waters the designated uses are:

1. Shellfish harvesting in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:12;

**REFERENCE NO. 15**



# **Surface Water Classifications**

## **Surface Water Quality Standards N.J.A.C. 7:9-4**

**Index D-**

**Surface Water Classifications of the Passaic,  
Hackensack and N.Y. Harbor Complex Basin**

**July 1985**

# TRIBUTARIES

(Oradell) - Tributaries joining the main stem between Oradell dam and the confluence with Overpeck Creek	FW2-NT/SE1
(Little Ferry) - Tributaries joining the main stem downstream of Overpeck Creek	FW2-NT/SE2
HANKS POND (Clinton) - Pond and all tributaries	FW1
HARMONY BROOK (Brookside) - Entire length	FW2-TP (C1)
HARRISONS BROOK (Bernards) - Entire length	FW2-NT
HAVEMEYER BROOK (Mahwah) - Entire length	FW2-TP (C1)
HEWITT BROOK (W. Milford) - Entire length	FW2-TP (C1)
HIBERNIA BROOK	
(Hibernia) - Entire length, except tributary described separately below	FW2-TM
(Rockaway) - Entire length of tributary at Rockaway	FW2-TP (C1)
HIGH MOUNTAIN BROOK (Ringwood) - Source to, but not including, Skyline Lake	FW2-TP (C1)
HOHOKUS BROOK (Hohokus) - Entire length	FW2-NT/SE2
HUDSON RIVER	
✓(Rockleigh) - River and saline portions of New Jersey tributaries from the N.J.-N.Y. boundary line in the north to its confluence with the Harlem River, N.Y.	SE1
(Englewood Cliffs) - River and saline portions of New Jersey tributaries from the confluence with the Harlem River, N.Y. to a north-south line connecting Constable Hook (Bayonne) to St. George (Staten Island, N.Y.)	SE2

# TRIBUTARIES

(Rockleigh) - Freshwater portions of tributaries to the Hudson River in New Jersey	FW2-NT
INDIAN GROVE BROOK (Somersetin) - Entire length	FW2-TM
JACKSON BROOK	
(Mine Hill) - Source to the boundary of Hurd Park, Dover	FW2-TP (C1)
(Dover) - Hurd Park to Rockaway River	FW2-NT
JENNINGS CREEK (W. Milford) - State line to Wanaque River	FW2-TP (C1)
JERSEY CITY RESERVOIR (Boonton)	FW2-TM
KANOUSE BROOK (Newfoundland) - Entire length	FW2-TP (C1)
KIKEOUT BROOK (Butler) - Entire length	FW2-NT
KILL VAN KULL (Bayonne) - Westerly from a north-south line connecting Constable Hook (Bayonne) to St. George (Staten Island, N.Y.)	SE3
LAKE RICKONDA OUTLET STREAM (Monks) - That segment of the outlet stream from Lake Rickonda within Ringwood State Park	FW2-TM (C1)
LAKE STOCKHOLM BROOK	
(Stockholm) - Entire length, except tributaries described separately below	FW2-TM
(Stockholm) - Westerly tributary located entirely within the boundaries of the Newark Watershed	FW1 [tm]

REFERENCE NO. 16



# MEMORANDUM

DATE: March 31, 1987

TO: Elizabeth Hendrick

FROM: Phyllis Owades

RE: MEARL CORPORATION OF PEEKSKILL, NEW YORK

Mearl Corporation manufactures inorganic pearlescent pigments for cosmetics. The major plant is located at 1057 Lower South Street, Peekskill. They have a laboratory in Ossining and a small plant and laboratory in Buchanan. A second Peekskill facility, 1050 Lower South Street, manufactures laminated plastic film (plastic food wrap).

The DEC's 1985 Generation of Hazardous Waste Report lists the main Peekskill address as well as 18 White Street in Buchanan as generators of >100 kg/mth of hazardous waste. The waste is transferred and collected from subsidiary plants, combined with the material from the Peekskill facility and shipped off site for disposal. Dr. Robert E. Eberts is Senior Chemist (737-2554) in Peekskill and Dr. Louis Armanini is Assistant Director of Research in Buchanan.

Mearl produced the following wastes according to the 5/31/84 RCRA report:

- Cyanides
- Acetone
- 1-Butanol
- Dibutyl phthalate
- Diethyl phthalate
- Dimethyl phthalate
- Ethyl acetate
- Methanol
- Methyl ethyl ketone
- Methyl isobutyl ketone
- Methyl methacrylate
- Pyridine
- Toluene
- Xylene
- Ignitables
- EP toxic Lead
- Corrosives
- Non specific toxic
- Wastewater treatment sludge from production of chrome oxide green pigments
- Wastewater treatment sludge from production of iron blue pigments

# II. Waste Characterization and Management Practices

(Use separate form for each waste stream)

1. Waste Stream No. 3 (from Form I, Number 17)
2. Description of process producing waste Manufacture of basic PbCO<sub>3</sub> using Leaching (PbO) - aqueous mixture
3. SIC Code of activity producing waste 2816
4. Brief characterization of waste a filter cake containing PbCO<sub>3</sub> & H<sub>2</sub>O
5. a. Time period for which data are representative 1975 to 19  
 b. Projected initiation of waste generation 19
6. a. Annual waste production 100 ☒ tons/yr. ☐ gal./yr. 200,000 #/yr.  
 b. Daily waste production 0.4 ☒ tons/day ☐ gal./day  
 c. Frequency of waste production: ☐ seasonal ☐ occasional ☒ continual  
☐ other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_
7. Waste Composition
  - a. Average percent solids 70-80% b. pH range    to
  - c. Physical state: ☐ liquid, ☐ slurry, ☐ sludge, ☒ solid, cake  
☐ other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_
  - d. Component
 

Component	Average Concentration	<input type="checkbox"/> wet weight	<input type="checkbox"/> dry weight
1. <u>PbCO<sub>3</sub></u>	<u>80</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> wt. % <input type="checkbox"/> ppm	
2. <u>H<sub>2</sub>O</u>	<u>20</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> wt. % <input type="checkbox"/> ppm	
3. _____		<input type="checkbox"/> wt. % <input type="checkbox"/> ppm	
4. _____		<input type="checkbox"/> wt. % <input type="checkbox"/> ppm	
5. _____		<input type="checkbox"/> wt. % <input type="checkbox"/> ppm	
6. _____		<input type="checkbox"/> wt. % <input type="checkbox"/> ppm	
7. _____		<input type="checkbox"/> wt. % <input type="checkbox"/> ppm	
8. _____		<input type="checkbox"/> wt. % <input type="checkbox"/> ppm	
9. _____		<input type="checkbox"/> wt. % <input type="checkbox"/> ppm	
10. _____		<input type="checkbox"/> wt. % <input type="checkbox"/> ppm	

e. Analysis of composition is ☐ theoretical ☐ laboratory ☒ estimate  
(attach copy of laboratory analysis if available)

f. Projected ☐ increase, ☐ decrease in volume from base year: \_\_\_\_\_ % by 1977, \_\_\_\_\_ % by 1983.

g. Hazardous properties of waste: ☒ flammable ☒ toxic ☐ reactive ☐ explosive  
☐ other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_

8. On Site Storage

a. Method: ☐ drum, ☐ roll-off container, ☒ tank, ☐ lagoon, ☐ other (specify) 5000 gal

b. Average length of time waste stored 3 ☐ days, ☒ weeks, ☐ months

c. Average volume of waste stored 5000 ☐ tons, ☒ gallons. at end of 3 weeks

d. Is storage site diked? ☐ Yes ☐ No NA

e. Surface drainage collection ☐ Yes ☐ No NA

} Held in underground tanks -

9. Transportation

a. Waste hauled off site by ☐ you ☒ others

b. Name of waste hauler Quess Environmental Services

Address

253 River Drive Passaic  
Street City  
N.J. 07055 (201) 773-9490  
State Zip Code Phone

c. Is above company registered with N.Y.S. to haul your waste? ☒ Yes ☐ No

10. Treatment and Disposal

a. Treatment or disposal: ☐ on site ☒ off site

b. Waste is ☐ recycled ☐ treated ☐ land disposed ☐ incinerated  
☐ other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_

c. Complete Form III if company operates a land disposal facility.

d. Off site facility receiving waste

Name of Facility \_\_\_\_\_

Facility Operator \_\_\_\_\_

Facility Location \_\_\_\_\_

Street

City

State

Zip Code

Phone

1. Waste Characterization and Management Practices

(Use separate form for each waste stream)

1. Waste Stream No. 4 (from Form I, Number 17)
2. Description of process producing waste Retained product samples  
are disposed every couple of years - actually only  
once since so far Mr. Shapiro claims.
3. SIC Code of activity producing waste 2816
4. Brief characterization of waste 4 oz samples - liquid medium  
lacquer & solvents & H<sub>2</sub>O
5. a. Time period for which data are representative current to 19
- b. Projected initiation of waste generation 19
6. a. Annual waste production 2.5 ☒ tons/yr. ☐ gal./yr. approximation (maybe not even 1/2 yr)
- b. Daily waste production ☐ tons/day ☐ gal./day
- c. Frequency of waste production: ☐ seasonal ☒ occasional ☐ continual  
☐ other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_

7. Waste Composition

- a. Average percent solids \_\_\_\_\_ % b. pH range \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_
- c. Physical state: ☒ liquid, ☐ slurry, ☐ sludge, ☐ solid,  
☐ other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_

d. Component	Average Concentration	<input type="checkbox"/> wet weight <input type="checkbox"/> dry weight
1. <u>Pb</u>	<u>20%</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> wt. % <input type="checkbox"/> ppm
2. <u>methyl Cellulose lacquer</u>		<input type="checkbox"/> wt. % <input type="checkbox"/> ppm
3. <u>other chemicals contained</u>		<input type="checkbox"/> wt. % <input type="checkbox"/> ppm
4. <u>in pigments</u>		<input type="checkbox"/> wt. % <input type="checkbox"/> ppm
5. _____		<input type="checkbox"/> wt. % <input type="checkbox"/> ppm
6. _____		<input type="checkbox"/> wt. % <input type="checkbox"/> ppm
7. _____		<input type="checkbox"/> wt. % <input type="checkbox"/> ppm
8. _____		<input type="checkbox"/> wt. % <input type="checkbox"/> ppm
9. _____		<input type="checkbox"/> wt. % <input type="checkbox"/> ppm
10. _____		<input type="checkbox"/> wt. % <input type="checkbox"/> ppm

- e. Analysis of composition is ☐ theoretical ☐ laboratory ☒ estimate  
(attach copy of laboratory analysis if available)
- f. Projected ☐ increase, ☐ decrease in volume from base year: \_\_\_\_\_ % by 1977, \_\_\_\_\_ % by 1983.
- g. Hazardous properties of waste: ☐ flammable ☒ toxic ☐ reactive ☐ explosive  
☐ other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_

8. On Site Storage *229 gal*

- a. Method: ☒ drum, ☐ roll-off container, ☐ tank, ☐ lagoon, ☐ other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_
- b. Average length of time waste stored *16* ☐ days, ☒ weeks, ☐ months
- c. Average volume of waste stored *20* ☒ tons, ☐ gallons
- d. Is storage site diked? ☐ Yes ☒ No *PbCO<sub>3</sub> is virtually insoluble*
- e. Surface drainage collection ☐ Yes ☒ No

9. Transportation

- a. Waste hauled off site by ☐ you ☒ others

*used to be hauled off by -  
National Lead  
Sayreville, N.J.  
NRH/MLH*

b. Name of waste hauler Mineral Pigments

Address

Baltimore, Md.

Street

City

State

Zip Code

( )  
Phone

- c. Is above company registered with N.Y.S. to haul your waste? ☐ Yes ☒ No

10. Treatment and Disposal

- a. Treatment or disposal: ☐ on site ☒ off site

- b. Waste is ☐ recycled ☒ treated ☐ land disposed ☐ incinerated

☐ other (specify) Pb is reclaimed and sold again to facility

- c. Complete Form III if company operates a land disposal facility.

- d. Off site facility receiving waste

Name of Facility \_\_\_\_\_

Facility Operator \_\_\_\_\_

Facility Location \_\_\_\_\_

Street

City

State

Zip Code

( )  
Phone



e. Analysis of composition is ☐ theoretical ☐ laboratory ☒ estimated  
(attach copy of laboratory analysis if available)

f. Projected ☐ increase, ☐ decrease in volume from base year: \_\_\_\_\_ % by 1977, \_\_\_\_\_ % by 1983.

g. Hazardous properties of waste: ☒ flammable ☒ toxic ☐ reactive ☐ explosive  
☐ other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_

8. On Site Storage

a. Method: ☐ drum, ☐ roll-off container, ☐ tank, ☐ lagoon, ☐ other (specify) 4.3 jars

b. Average length of time waste stored 24 ☐ days, ☐ weeks, ☒ months

c. Average volume of waste stored 2.5 ☒ tons, ☐ gallons (guesstimate)

d. Is storage site diked? ☐ Yes ☒ No INDOOR STORAGE

e. Surface drainage collection ☐ Yes ☒ No in 403 jar

9. Transportation

a. Waste hauled off site by ☐ you ☒ others

b. Name of waste hauler Green Environmental Services

Address

Street

State

Zip Code

Phone

City

c. Is above company registered with N.Y.S. to haul your waste? ☒ Yes ☐ No

10. Treatment and Disposal

a. Treatment or disposal: ☐ on site ☒ off site

b. Waste is ☐ recycled ☐ treated ☐ land disposed ☐ incinerated  
☐ other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_

c. Complete Form III if company operates a land disposal facility.

d. Off site facility receiving waste

Name of Facility

Facility Operator

Facility Location

Street

State

Zip Code

Phone

City

4/18/77 Chemline Corp. - 10,000, 997 cellulose/H<sub>2</sub>O (other Solvents) to  
SW-14 Scientific Chem.

05/1/84 REGION: 02 STATE: NY NYT370010266 MEARL CORP. LAST UPDATE: 5/24/84  
EXISTENCE DATE: 1/01/55 1057 LOWER SOUTH STREET PEEKSKILL NY 10566 CLOSURE DATE:  
COUNTY: WESTCHESTER 119 DISTRICT: 88196 LATITUDE: 411622.0 LONGITUDE: 0735611.0  
FACILITY STATUS: 1 MODIFY/CONSTRUCT: COMMERCIAL NON-REGULATED OWNER TYPE: P FACILITY TYPE: GEN TRANS TSDP  
MAILING ADDRESS OWNER ADDRESS OPERATOR ADDRESS  
CARDONNE RAYMOND CHEMICAL ENGR THE MEARL CORPORATION THE MEARL CORPORATION  
1057 LOWER SOUTH STREET 1057 LOWER SOUTH STREET 1057 LOWER SOUTH STREET  
PEEKSKILL NY 10566 PEEKSKILL NY 10566 PEEKSKILL NY  
914/737-2554 914/737-2554 914/737-2554

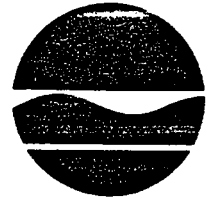
INDICATORS	NOTIFICATION DATA	PERMITS	DESIGN CAPACITY		
CONFIDENTIALITY NOTIF : 0	PERMIT STATUS: 1	TYPE	NUMBER	PROCESS	AMOUNT UNIT
CONFIDENTIALITY PART A : 0	NOTIFICATION RECEIVED: 8/14/00	R	NYT370010266	S01	22.000 G
NATURE BUSINESS IND : A	NOTIFICATION ACKNOWLEDGED: 11/13/00			T01	302000.000 U
MAP STATUS IND : A	PART A RECEIVED: 11/19/00			S02	114700.000 G
DRAWING STATUS IND : A	(1) PART A ACKNOWLEDGED: 1/15/01				
PHOTO STATUS IND : A	(2) PART A ACKNOWLEDGED:				
INDIAN LAND IND : N					
OWNER/OPERATOR IND : Y					

SIC CODES 2816 TRANSPORTATION ROAD

WASTE DESCRIPTION			
WASTE CODE: 0000	ESTIMATED AMOUNT: non specific toxic	MT	PROCESSES:
WASTE CODE: P030	ESTIMATED AMOUNT: - Cyanides	MT	PROCESSES:
WASTE CODE: U002	ESTIMATED AMOUNT: - Acetone	MT	PROCESSES:
WASTE CODE: U031	ESTIMATED AMOUNT: - 1- Butanol	MT	PROCESSES:
WASTE CODE: U069	ESTIMATED AMOUNT: - dibutyl phthalate	MT	PROCESSES:
WASTE CODE: U088	ESTIMATED AMOUNT: - diethyl phthalate	MT	PROCESSES:
WASTE CODE: U102	ESTIMATED AMOUNT: - dimethyl phthalate	MT	PROCESSES:
WASTE CODE: U112	ESTIMATED AMOUNT: - ethyl acetate	MT	PROCESSES:
WASTE CODE: U154	ESTIMATED AMOUNT: - methanol	MT	PROCESSES:
WASTE CODE: U159	ESTIMATED AMOUNT: - M&K	MT	PROCESSES:
WASTE CODE: U161	ESTIMATED AMOUNT: - methyl isobutyl ketone	MT	PROCESSES:
WASTE CODE: U162	ESTIMATED AMOUNT: - methyl methacrylate	MT	PROCESSES:
WASTE CODE: U196	ESTIMATED AMOUNT: - pyridine	MT	PROCESSES:
WASTE CODE: U220	ESTIMATED AMOUNT: - toluene	MT	PROCESSES:
WASTE CODE: U239	ESTIMATED AMOUNT: - xylene	MT	PROCESSES:
WASTE CODE: D001	ESTIMATED AMOUNT: - ignitable 224.532	MT	PROCESSES: S01 S01 T04
WASTE CODE: D008	ESTIMATED AMOUNT: - corrosive 576.979	MT	PROCESSES: S01 T04 S01 T01
WASTE CODE: K006	ESTIMATED AMOUNT: 13.608	MT	PROCESSES: T04 T01
WASTE CODE: K007	ESTIMATED AMOUNT: 27.216	MT	PROCESSES: T01 T04
WASTE CODE: D002	ESTIMATED AMOUNT: corrosive 453.599	MT	PROCESSES:

**REFERENCE NO. 17**

New York State Department of Environmental Conservation  
50 Wolf Road, Albany, New York 12233



Thomas C. Jorling  
Commissioner

WL#18.1

CERTIFIED MAIL, RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

RECEIVED  
JAN 11 1988  
NYSDEC  
New Patz

Mr. Terry Hughes  
The Mearl Corp.  
1057 Lower South Street  
Peekskill, New York 10566

RE: Hazardous Waste Compliance Inspection Date: November 18, 1987  
Location of Handler: Same as Above

EPA Identification Number: NYT370010266

Dear Mr. Hughes:

In order to determine compliance with the New York State Hazardous Waste Regulations, the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation conducted an inspection of your facility on the above referenced date.

As a result of that inspection, review of documentation submitted by your facility to this Department, and application of the New York State Hazardous Waste Regulations, we believe that your facility is operating as a generator, transporter, and a treater, storer, and/or disposer of hazardous waste.

6NYCRR Part 373-3.3(c) requires that all facilities must be equipped with the following, unless none of the hazards posed by waste handled at the facility could require a particular kind of equipment specified below:

- A device capable of summoning emergency assistance from local agencies;

Your facility does not meet the above requirements and, therefore, is in violation of 6NYCRR Part 373-3.3(c).

6NYCRR Part 373-3.3(e) requires that (a) Wherever hazardous waste is being poured, mixed, spread, or otherwise handled, all personnel involved in the operation must have immediate access to an internal alarm or emergency communication device, either directly or through visual or voice contact with another employee, unless such a device is not required; (b) If there is ever just one employee on the premises while the facility is operating, he must have immediate access to a

device, such as a telephone (immediately available at the scene of operation) or a hand held two-way radio, capable of summoning external emergency assistance, unless such a device is not required. Your facility does not meet these requirement and, therefore, is in violation of 6NYCRR Part 373-3.3(e).

6NYCRR Part 373-3.4(b)(1) requires that each owner or operator must have a Contingency Plan for the facility. The Contingency Plan must be designed to minimize hazards to human health or the environment from fires, explosions, or any unplanned sudden or non-sudden release of hazardous waste or hazardous waste constituents to air, soil or surface water. 6NYCRR Part 373-3.4(c) requires the following content in a Contingency Plan:

- The Plan must include an evacuation plan for facility personnel where there is a possibility that evacuation could be necessary. This plan must describe signal(s) to be used to begin evacuation, evacuation routes, and alternate evacuation routes (in cases where the primary routes could be blocked by releases of hazardous waste or fires).

Your Contingency Plan is not complete as identified, therefore, you are in violation of 6NYCRR Part 373-3.4(b)(1).

Please confirm in writing within 30 days of the date stamped on this letter, that the above referenced violations have been corrected and include supporting documentation as appropriate. You MUST include your EPA Identification Number on all correspondence. This confirmation should be addressed to:

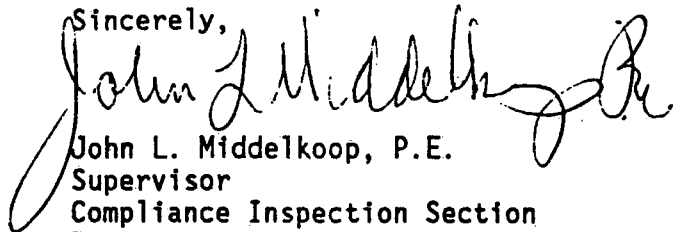
Mr. Steven Potter  
Senior Engineering Geologist  
New York State Department of Environmental Conservation  
21 South Putt Corners Road  
New Paltz, New York 12561  
(914) 255-5453  
Attention: Mr. William A. More, Inspector

with a copy to:

Mr. John L. Middelkoop, P.E.  
Supervisor of the Compliance Inspection Section  
Bureau of Hazardous Waste Operations  
Division of Hazardous Substances Regulation  
New York State Department of Environmental Conservation  
50 Wolf Road - Room 208/204  
Albany, New York 12233-4017  
(518) 457-0532  
Attention: Mr. Michael J. Cruden, Reviewer

If you have any questions about this notice or should you wish to discuss this matter further, please contact the Inspector or the Reviewer at the telephone number above. A copy of the Inspection Form is enclosed for your information.

Sincerely,



John L. Middelkoop, P.E.

Supervisor

Compliance Inspection Section

Bureau of Hazardous Waste Operations

Division of Hazardous Substances Regulation

Enclosure

cc: Ms. Judith Ferry, Regional Attorney, Region 3  
Mr. Steven Potter, Senior Engineering Geologist  
Mr. William A. More, Inspector, Region 3  
New York State Department of Environmental Conservation

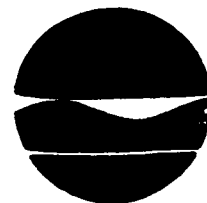
Mr. Michael J. Cruden, Reviewer, Central Office  
New York State Department of Environmental Conservation

**REFERENCE NO. 18**

**N4598271912-**

**New York State Department of Environmental Conservation**

21 South Putt Corners Road, New Paltz, New York 12561-1696  
(914) 255-5453



**Thomas C. Jorling  
Commissioner**

**CERTIFIED MAIL**  
**RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED**

**April 29, 1988**

Mr. Terry Hughes  
Mearl Corporation  
1057 Lower South Street  
Peekskill, New York 10566

Re: 6 NYCRR Part 373 Permit Application for:  
Mearl Corporation - Peekskill  
**[REDACTED]**

Dear Mr. Hughes:

Article 27 of the Environmental Conservation Law mandates the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) to establish a program requiring permits for hazardous waste treatment, storage, and disposal facilities. DEC has promulgated regulations to implement this permit program, which are published as 6NYCRR Parts 370, 371, 372, 373-1, 373-2 and 373-3, and 374.

This letter constitutes an official request for a Part 373 permit application for the above referenced facility. Your application must be submitted no later than November 8, 1988. Please note that your failure to submit the necessary information by the required date and any subsequent materials which may be required in a timely and efficient manner may be grounds for denial of the Part 373 permit pursuant to 6NYCRR 621.14(b). In addition, please note that as per 6NYCRR 373-1.3(h)(7), any facility (other than a land disposal or incinerator facility) will lose interim status on November 8, 1992 unless the owner or operator of the facility submits a Part 373 application for the facility on or before November 8, 1988.

The NYSDEC contact person for this facility is Mr. Wilfredo Palomino. Please feel free to contact him at (914) 761-6660 if you should have any questions or if you need assistance in preparing your application.

In order to prepare your Part 373 permit application, you will need to refer to the following:

1. 6NYCRR Part 370:  
Hazardous Waste Management System: General
2. 6NYCRR Part 371:  
Identification and Listing of Hazardous Wastes
3. 6NYCRR Part 372:  
Hazardous Waste Manifest System and Related  
Standards for Generators, Transporters and Facilities.



4. 6NYCRR Subpart 373-1:  
Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage and Disposal Facility Permitting Requirements. Especially, 373-1.5, the required contents of the Part 373 permit application.
5. 6NYCRR Subpart 373-2:  
Final Status Standards for Owners and Operators of Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage and Disposal Facilities. This subpart sets forth the technical standards which must be met by the facility.
6. 6NYCRR Part 374:  
Standards for the Management of Specific Hazardous Wastes and Specific Types of Hazardous Waste Management Facilities
7. 6NYCRR Part 361:  
Siting of Industrial Hazardous Waste Facilities
8. 6NYCRR Part 617:  
State Environmental Quality Review Procedures
9. 6NYCRR Part 621:  
Uniform Procedures.

Copies of the regulations are available at the Region 3 Office, 202 Mamaroneck Avenue, White Plains, New York 10601.

Enclosed for your reference is a copy of the "Permit Applicants' Guidance Manual for the General Facility Standards of 6NYCRR Part 373". This document contains useful guidance to assist you in preparing your permit application. Also enclosed is an Environmental Assessment Form (EAF). 6NYCRR Part 617 requires NYSDEC to determine the environmental significance of the regulated activity. The EAF must be completed and submitted with the application in order for this determination to be made.

Your application format must be organized to follow the same order of required application elements in the enclosed "Regulatory Completeness Checklist for Hazardous Waste Storage, Treatment, and Disposal Facilities" which will be used by the NYSDEC to evaluate the completeness of your application. Please complete this checklist by indicating the page number of each item in the application. This will assist you in confirming that you are submitting a complete application as well as provide a table of contents for your application. Keep in mind that late or incomplete submittals are subject to enforcement action.

REFERENCE NO. 19

*files?*

*NOT 8-15*

THE MEARL CORPORATION

DEC 1980

1057 LOWER SOUTH STREET, PEEKSKILL, N.Y. 10566

(914) 737-2554

November 18, 1980

EPA - Region II  
Information Service Center  
25 Federal Plaza  
New York, New York 10007

Gentlemen:

Re: EPA I.D.No. NYT370010266

We would like to make a clarification regarding question C Form 1. We discharge surface waters under a NPDES permit issued to the City of Peekskill. Thus we did not make any entry in question X Existing Environmental Permits, Part A. NPDES.

If you should have any questions or require any additional information, please do not hesitate to contact us.

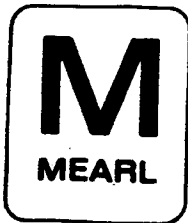
Very truly yours,  
THE MEARL CORPORATION

*R.A. Cardonne*

R.A. Cardonne

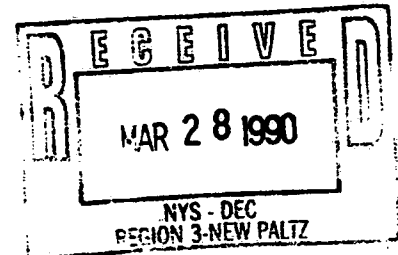
RAC/cms

**REFERENCE NO. 20**



## The Mearl Corporation

March 26, 1990



Mr. Kelly Cloyd  
Assistant Engineering Geologist  
NYSDEC  
Region 3  
21 South Putt Corners Road  
New Paltz, New York 12561

**SUBJECT: CLOSURE OF RCRA UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANKS  
OF THE MEARL CORPORATION, PEEKSKILL PIGMENT  
PLANT**

Dear Mr. Cloyd:

Enclosed is the report prepared by Dunn Geoscience for The Mearl Corporation summarizing the analytical results for the monitoring well samples taken per your letter dated January 29, 1990.

A brief summary is:

1. No semi-volatiles were detected in any sample.
2. Chloroform in one sample was detected above the detection limit. Mearl never used chloroform in its processes and it never showed up in any other samples above the detection limit, including the original tank farm samples. All other volatile organics were below the detection limit.
3. Lead was found in all samples. Dunn points out in its report that the samples were silty and that the analyses were performed on unfiltered samples.

Your letter addressed analytical results showing the presence of toluene and xylenes in adjacent Peekskill Plaza Shopping Center soils, and said "Mearl should investigate the toluene and xylene contamination at the Peekskill Plaza site".

I want to make the point that the groundwater results are the third set of results demonstrating that no volatile organics migrated either through the concrete pad underlying the above tank farm or off the concrete pad.

PAGE 2: GROUNDWATER SAMPLE RESULTS FROM CLOSED RCRA  
STORAGE TANKS OF THE MEARL CORPORATION, PEEKSKILL  
PIGMENT PLANT

First was the soil gas survey, indicating the absence of volatile organics in the upper soils. Second was the set of borehole samples ringing the tank farm in a semi-circle. Both these sets of sample results were obtained pursuant to plans filed with NYSDEC.

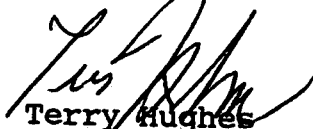
I think the clear conclusion from all these sample results is that volatile organic concentrations are not present either in the groundwater or soils at the Peekskill Plaza Shopping Center/Mearl Corporation Peekskill Pigment Plant border. The analytical results for Wells 3 and 4, the wells on the fenceline, are particularly emphatic, DGC-3 showing no volatile organics, DGC-4 showing only the chloroform and toluene at 1.1 micrograms/liter, far below the 5.0 microgram/liter detection limit.

Similarly, there are no concentrations of semi-volatiles, base/neutral extractables, at that border.

Should you have any general questions feel free to call me at the above number. Technical questions should be addressed to either Kevin Phelan or Chris Gaule at Dunn Geoscience, 518-458-1313.

Very truly yours,

THE MEARL CORPORATION

  
Terry Hughes  
Mgr. Env. Eng.

xc: RAC; REE

Chris Gaule, Kevin Phelan (Dunn Geoscience)

TANKFARM3

REFERENCE NO. 21

ANALYTICAL REPORT

Company:

MEARL CORP.

1057 LOWER SOUTH ST.

PEEKSKILL NY 10566

Report Summary

Report Date: 05-MAR-90


Project: STANDARD

Lab Number: 84631

Sample Number(s): 84631-001

to

84631-001

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Ronald A. Bayer  
Laboratory Director



# PCB ORGANICS ANALYSIS DATA SHEET

Client Name: Mearl Corporation

Lab Number: 84631-001

Project Name:

Date Collected: 1/18/90

Sample Location: Comp. piles 1,2 & 3

Date Received: 2/21/90

Matrix: Soil

Date Extracted: 2/22/90

Method: EPA 608

Date Analyzed: 2/28/90

Report Date: 3/5/90

CAS NO.	COMPOUND	Detection Limit ug/kg	Conc. ug/kg	Data Qualifier
12674-11-2	Arochlor-1016	41		
11104-28-2	Arochlor-1221	41		U
11141-16-5	Arochlor-1232	41		U
53469-21-9	Arochlor-1242	41		U
12672-29-6	Arochlor-1248	41		U
11097-69-1	Arochlor-1254	41		U
11096-82-5	Arochlor-1260	41		U

## ORGANIC DATA REPORTING QUALIFIERS

**VALUE** - A value is reported if the result is greater than or equal to the detection limit.

- U** - Indicates that the compound was analyzed for but not detected. The value followed by the U (e.g. 10U) is the minimum detection limit for the sample based on necessary concentration or dilution action. This is not necessarily the instrument detection limit.
- J** - Indicates an estimated value. This qualifier is used when mass spectral data indicates the presence of a compound that meets the identification criteria and the result is < than the specified detection limit but > than zero.
- B** - This qualifier is used when the analyte is found in the blank as well as in the sample. It indicates possible/probable blank contamination and warns the data user to take appropriate action.
- C** - This qualifier applies to pesticide parameters where the identification has been confirmed by gas chromatography/mass spectrometry.

**REFERENCE NO. 22**

LEVEL: REGION J2  
SELECTION: INTEGRATED  
SEQUENCE: REG, ST, SITE NAME

U.S. EPA SUPERFUND PROGRAM

\*\* C E R C L I S \*\*

LIST-4: SITE ALIAS LOCATION LISTING

PAGE: 381  
RUN DATE: 04/01/91  
RUN TIME: 09:01:45

VERSION: 1

REGION: 02

EPA ID	SITE/ALIAS NAME STREET CITY COUNTY NAME	STATE COUNTY	ZIP CODE	ALIAS SEQ. #	NAME SOURCE	FED FAC
NYD982181430	MEADS NURSERY FIRE 360 RIDGE RD QUEENSBURY WARREN	NY 113	12801		EPA	N
NYD982719122	MEARL CORP 1057 LOWER S ST PEEKSKILL DUTCHESS  MEARL CORP DUTCHESS	NY 119  NY	10566	  01		N
NYD980507040	MECHANICVILLE LF LOWER NEWTON RD MECHANICVILLE SARATOGA	NY 091	12118		STS	N
NYD980763742	MEK SPILL- HICKSVILLE 530 WEST JOHN ST HICKSVILLE NASSAU	NY 059	11801		EPA	N
NYD982273385	MELVILLE BEDELL PL. HUNTINGTON SUFFOLK	NY 103	11743			N
NYD980762686	MENDON TOWNSHIP LF SEMMEL RD HONEYE FALLS MONROE	NY 055	14472		EPA	N
NYD980536247	MERCURY AIRCRAFT PERRY POINT RD DRESDEN STEUBEN  MERCURY AIRCRAFT YATES	NY 101  NY	14840	  01		N

**REFERENCE NO. 23**

LEVEL: REG 02  
SELECTION:  
SEQUENCE: REGION, STATE, SITE NAME  
EVENTS: ALL

U.S. EPA SUPERFUND PROGRAM

\*\* C E R C L I S \*\*

PAGE: 327  
RUN DATE: 05/01/91  
RUN TIME: 15:33:40

LIST-8: SITE/EVENT LISTING

VERSION: 1

EPA ID NO.	SITE NAME STREET CITY COUNTY CODE AND NAME	STATE ZIP CONG DIST.	NFA FLAG	OPRBLE UNIT	EVENT TYPE	ACTUAL START DATE	ACTUAL COMPL DATE	CURRENT EVENT LEAD
NYD981560808	MCKENNA LANDFILL YAEGER RD ALBION 073 ORLEANS	NY 14411		00	DS1 PA1 SI1	09/19/86 12/01/90	09/19/86 09/29/86 12/28/90	STATE(FUND) STATE(FUND) STATE(FUND)
NYD982181430	MEADS NURSERY FIRE 360 RIDGE RD QUEENSBURY 113 WARREN	NY 12801		00	DS1 PA1 SI1	05/04/87 06/30/89	03/23/87 05/11/87 09/27/89	EPA (FUND) EPA (FUND) EPA (FUND)
NYD982719122	NEARL CORP 1057 LOWER S ST PEEKSKILL 119 DUTCHESS	NY 10566		00	DS1		08/24/90	EPA (FUND)
NYD980507040	MECHANICVILLE LF LOWER NEWTON RD MECHANICVILLE 091 SARATOGA	NY 12118		00	DS1 PA1 HR1 SI1	05/20/87	04/01/80 04/01/83 04/01/83 06/08/87	EPA (FUND) EPA (FUND) OTHER STATE(FUND)
NYD980763742	MEK SPILL- HICKSVILLE 530 WEST JOHN ST HICKSVILLE 059 NASSAU	NY 11801	NFA	00	RV1 PR1 DS1 PA1	05/07/84 06/16/83 05/11/87	11/07/84 11/02/84 04/11/86 06/15/87	EPA (FUND) RESP. PARTY EPA (FUND) EPA (FUND)
NYD980762686	MENDON TOWNSHIP LF SEMMELE RD HONEYE FALLS 055 MONROE	NY 14472		00	DS1 PA1 HR1 SI1	05/01/83	05/01/83 05/01/83 05/01/83 05/01/83	EPA (FUND) EPA (FUND) OTHER EPA (FUND)
NYD980536247	MERCURY AIRCRAFT PERRY POINT RD DRESDEN 101 STEUBEN	NY 14840		00	DS1		05/03/88	EPA (FUND)
NYD048148175	MERCURY REFINING, INC. RAILROAD AVE COLONIE 001 ALBANY	NY 12212		00	RS1 DS1 PA1 HR1	04/17/90	09/07/90 08/01/82 08/01/82 12/01/82	EPA (FUND) EPA (FUND) EPA (FUND) EPA (FUND)

REFERENCE NO. 24



# THE NEW YORK ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

AN INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION

## Section of Geological Sciences

### 1989-1990 Trips on the Rocks

12 May 1990

## Trip 10: GEOLOGY OF CROTON POINT AND PEEKSKILL HOLLOW

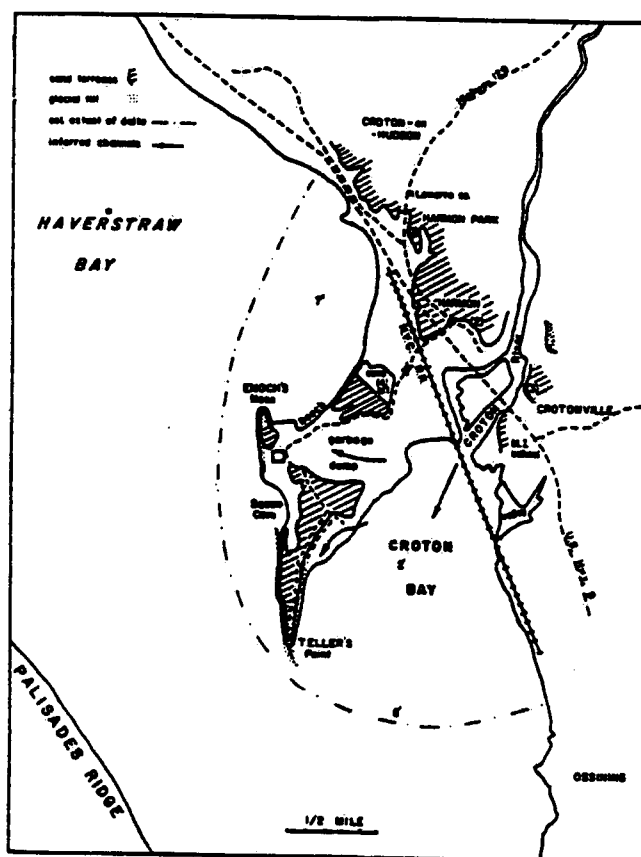


Figure 1 - Location map of Croton Point Park showing the probable extent of deltaic deposits (Markl, 1971).

#### Trip Leaders:

Charles Merguerian  
Professor of Geology  
Department of Geology  
Hofstra University  
Hempstead, LI, NY, 11550

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New York, NY 10027-6598



**NEW YORK ACADEMY OF SCIENCES  
Section of Geological Sciences  
1980-90 Trips on the Rocks**

**TRIP 10: GEOLOGY OF CROTON POINT AND PEEKSKILL HOLLOW  
Saturday, 12 May 1990**

Logistics:      Departure from: NYAS      0830  
                 Return:                              1800  
Bring lunch (including drinking water or other beverages).

**INTRODUCTION**

During the Pleistocene, southeastern New York was under seige during numerous discrete advances of glacial ice. Each glacial advance brought with it distinctive boulders set in a matrix of finely granulated rock flour (together forming till) that takes on the average color of the source rocks. Work by JES on the glacial history of the region indicates that revisions in the chronology and number of glaciations is necessary. We now argue that three and probably four separate Pleistocene glaciations left their mark on this part of New York State in the form of glacial striae, glacial tills, outwash, interglacial marine, and ultimately, glacial lake deposits.

Today's On-The-Rocks Fieldtrip to Croton Point Park and Peekskill Hollow is intended to familiarize participants with the glacial and bedrock geology of the Peekskill area of southeastern New York. See Table 1 for a geologic time chart for the names of the geologic eras and periods, the estimated times of their boundaries, and selected events in the greater New York City region; and Table 2, Generalized descriptions of major geologic "layers," southeastern New York State and vicinity. An expanded section on the Glacial Geology and Drainage History is provided for your reading enjoyment.

We will spend the first half of the day examining glacial, deltaic, and lacustrine deposits at Croton Point Park (Figure 1, cover). We will examine the various colored tills and find them to harbor distinctive suites of boulders that can be traced to regions to the northwest (Newark Basin strata) and to the north to northeast (New England). A considerable effort will be expended to identify and categorize the types and sizes of glacial boulders and an exercise in boulder bashing and rock identification will be offered. The afternoon will be spent examining the source areas of boulders left by two northeasterly (New England) advances that appear, based on geologic relations exposed at Croton Point Park and New York City, to both predate and postdate the widely recognized northwesterly (Newark) glaciation(s). Thus, by the end of our day we will have seen the effects of glaciation and have traced back the distinctive glacial boulders to their striated bedrock sources.

## Geology of the Cortlandt Complex

The Cortlandt Complex is one of a number of mafic-ultramafic igneous intrusions that were emplaced across the Taconic suture (Cameron's Line) in Medial Ordovician time. These composite intrusives, including the Hodges Complex, Mount Prospect Complex, and Bedford Augen Gneiss in western Connecticut as well as the Peach Lake, Croton Falls, Torment Hill, Rosetown, Cortlandt and Stony Point Complexes in New York, are similar in structural setting, mineralogy and age as noted by many workers.

Since the late part of the nineteenth century, geologists interested in igneous rocks have studied the various phases of the Cortlandt intrusion near Peekskill, New York. Work by Dana (1881) and Williams (1884, 1886) helped set the stage for early twentieth century studies by Rogers (1911) (Figure 12), Balk (1927) and later studies by Shand (1942) and Bucher (1948). A geologic map of the complex at this time identified a central basin with western and eastern "funnels" (Figure 13). By the 1950's geophysical and geologic data of Steenland and Woollard (1952), and work by Friedman (1956) allowed new models of the crustal structure of the Cortlandt Complex. A summary diagram (Figure 14) shows the various structural models proposed for the complex by this time. Modern studies since the 1950's have built upon the geological database of earlier workers and using geochemical and geochronologic data, Ratcliffe (1968, 1971, 1981) and Ratcliffe and others (1982, 1983) have defined the age of intrusion, contact metamorphic relationships, and internal geometry of the Cortlandt pluton(s).

The Cortlandt Complex is a lopolithic (inverted mushroom shaped) mass consisting of six temporally related intrusions of varying composition (Figures 15-17). Intrusive into the metamorphic rocks of the Manhattan Prong, the oldest pluton (Pluton 1) is a kaersutite (alkali amphibole) hornblendite, gabbro, and pyroxenite grading internally into norite. It is internally well-layered with aligned primary amphiboles defining flow layering. Pluton 2 is a green hornblende gabbro, diorite, and biotite quartz diorite which is correlative with identical rocks at Stony Point on the west side of the Hudson (Figure 16). Pluton 3 cuts across the core of Pluton 1, sends apophyses into Pluton 2, and consists of clinopyroxenite and hornblende pyroxenite (websterite) and Pluton 4 consists of hornblende pyroxenite, peridotite, and cortlandtite with cumulate layering. These four plutons form the western "funnel" of Balk but are now interpreted (Figure 17) as separate intrusions along the west edge of the Cortlandt lopolithic mass.

The central basin is underlain by Pluton 5 which consists of biotite-hornblende norite and gabbro, and coarse poikilitic kaersutite norite. This pluton which contains abundant xenoliths of Manhattan Schist and calc-silicate rock (Inwood Marble?) shows evidence of intrusion under compression in the form of bent crystals of plagioclase and biotite and delicate folds in igneous

flow layers of the norite. The eastern "funnel" is composed of hornblende pyroxenite and hornblende peridotite of Pluton 6 which engulfs abundant cognate xenoliths of Pluton 5.

The results of geochronologic dating of various phases of the Cortlandt Complex indicate that the plutons were intruded roughly 430 to 470 Ma (million years ago). Because the intrusives contact metamorphose rocks of the Manhattan Prong which already possessed a regional metamorphic fabric related to the Taconic orogeny, the intrusion sets a medial Ordovician minimum age for the Taconic event which corroborates estimates from structural and paleontologic studies along the sole thrusts of the Taconic Mountains. The lack of deformation of the Cortlandt rocks indicates that the intrusion took place during the waning stages of the Taconic orogeny. In addition, studies of the contact metamorphic minerals in the 20-50 meter thick aureole of the Cortlandt Complex allows the interpretation that the complex was intruded at depths of 25 kilometers into the Manhattan Prong.

### GLACIAL GEOLOGY

As mentioned under the description of Layer VII, the Quaternary sediments in Table 2, glacial deposits include several contrasting varieties. We will be especially interested in the characteristics of till and outwash. Till is a general name for any sediment deposited directly by the flowing ice of the glacier. Typically, till is not stratified and contains a wide range of particle sizes, from boulders to clay. Outwash is a general term for any sediment deposited by water melted from a glacier. Outwash includes such contrasting sediments as stream sands/gravels and lake clays. The key point about recognizing outwash is the stratification that resulted from the action of water.

An important point to be determined in studying a glacial deposit is which way the glacier flowed. Because glaciers create scratches and even large grooves on solid bedrock, it is usually a straightforward matter to infer ice-flow direction. It is along the trend of the linear grooves, striae, and other elongate features. Direction of flow may also be inferred by studying provenance; that is, the source of the particles in the deposits. Because glaciers can transport stones long distances, one commonly finds a collection of glacial particles unlike the bedrock on which the glacial deposits rest. Such stones are known as erratics. If an erratic can be traced to a distinctive source, it becomes an indicator stone. Use of striae and indicator stones shows that glaciers flowed across the New York region from several directions. You will share in this type of analysis on today's trip!

The distribution of erratics derived from as far away as the anthracite district in eastern Pennsylvania and pebbles of the



**REFERENCE NO. 25**



**ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF NOTIFICATION  
OF HAZARDOUS WASTE ACTIVITY  
(VERIFICATION)**

This is to acknowledge that you have filed a Notification of Hazardous Waste Activity for the installation located at the address shown in the box below to comply with Section 3010 of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). Your EPA Identification Number for that installation appears in the box below. The EPA Identification Number must be included on all shipping manifests for transporting hazardous wastes; on all Annual Reports that generators of hazardous waste, and owners and operators of hazardous waste treatment, storage and disposal facilities must file with EPA; on all applications for a Federal Hazardous Waste Permit; and other hazardous waste management reports and documents required under Subtitle C of RCRA.

EPA I.D. NUMBER

NYT370010266

INSTALLATION ADDRESS

HEARL CORPORATION THE  
1057 LOWER SOUTH STREET  
PERKSKILL,

NY 10566

1057 LOWER SOUTH STREET  
PERKSKILL,

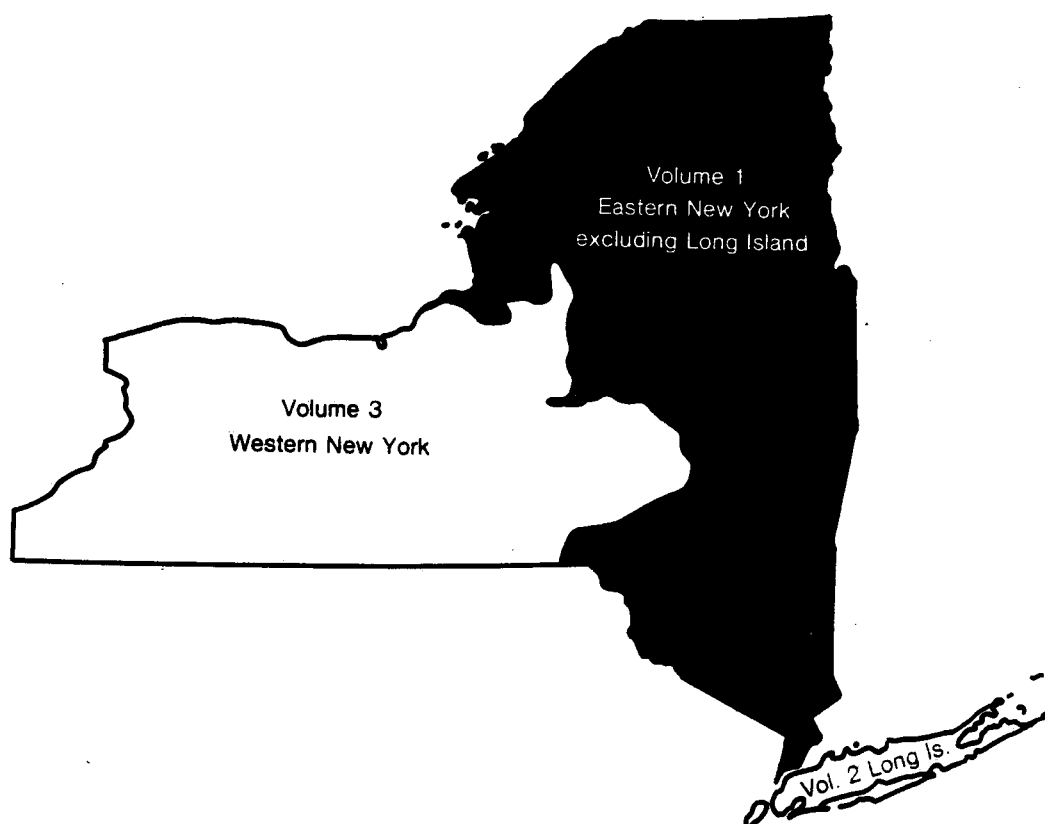
NY 10566

REFERENCE NO. 26



# Water Resources Data New York Water Year 1988

Volume 1. Eastern New York excluding  
Long Island



U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY WATER-DATA REPORT NY-88-1  
Prepared in cooperation with the State of New York  
and with other agencies



Please be aware that your facility is subject to 373-2.6(1), which requires that the owner or operator of a facility seeking a permit for the treatment, storage, or disposal of hazardous waste institute corrective action to clean up any contamination caused by prior release of hazardous waste or hazardous waste constituents from any active or inactive solid waste management unit, regardless of when the waste was placed in the unit. In order for us to begin to address this requirement, we ask that you identify all the solid waste management units (SWMUs) at your facility and identify releases that have occurred from these units by completing the enclosed form "Information Regarding Potential Hazardous Waste and Hazardous Waste Constituent Releases From Solid Waste Management Units". Return the completed form to the addresses listed below by June 9, 1988.

If your facility manages waste polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), note that these materials (see Section 371.4(e)) are listed as hazardous wastes in New York State and may need to be addressed in your Part 373 Permit application. Meeting this requirement will not, however, excuse you from your duty to comply with the Toxic Substances Control Act and 40 CFR Part 761.

All information submitted in your application will be subject to public disclosure, to the extent provided by 6NYCRR Part 616, Public Access to Records of the DEC and 6NYCRR Part 370, and 40 CFR Part 2. You may, however, make claims of confidentiality. Such claims must be clearly indicated by marking "Confidential" on the specific information for which confidential treatment is requested, and must be accompanied, at the time of submission, by a written substantiation of the claim answering the following questions:

- A. Which portions of the information do you claim are entitled to confidential treatment?
- B. How long is confidential treatment desired for this information?
- C. What measures have you taken to guard against undesired disclosure of the information to others?
- D. To what extent has the information been disclosed to others, and what precautions have been taken in connection with that disclosure?
- E. Has DEC, EPA, or any other state or federal agency made a pertinent confidentiality determination? If so, include a copy of such determination or reference to it, if available.

- F. Will disclosure of the information be likely to result in substantial harmful effects on your competitive position? If so, what would those harmful effects be and why should they be viewed as substantial? Explain the causal relationship between disclosure and the harmful effects.

Information covered by a confidentiality claim and the above substantiation will be disclosed by DEC only to the extent and by means of the procedures set forth in 6NYCRR Part 616 and Part 370. If no claim of confidentiality accompanies the information when it is submitted, DEC may make the information available to the public without further notice to the submitter.

For all claims of confidentiality, DEC is requesting that the applicant submit the application with those pages considered confidential clearly marked in a separate attachment to each of the individuals indicated below.

In order to assist you in developing the Part 373 permit application, and to familiarize the regulatory permitting personnel with the facility's status, a compliance evaluation inspection and application presubmittal meeting will be scheduled within the next two months. A DEC contact will call you to establish a date. At this meeting, you should be prepared to demonstrate that the facility is in compliance with the 6NYCRR Part 373-3 Interim Status Standards. You should have the required documents (i.e. waste analysis plan, inspection schedule/log, personnel training records, contingency plan, operating record, annual report, closure plan, closure cost estimate) available for the compliance inspection with a copy prepared for use by the contact person.

Please submit one copy of the complete application package to each of the following by November 8, 1988:

- o Ralph Manna  
Regional Permit Administrator  
New York State Dept. of Environmental Conservation  
21 South Putt Corners Road  
New Paltz, New York 12561
- o James Reidy  
Regional Hazardous Waste Engineer  
New York State Dept. of Environmental Conservation  
Region 3  
202 Mamaroneck Avenue  
White Plains, New York 10601

- o Paul R. Counterman  
Director  
Bureau of Hazardous Facility Permitting  
Division of Hazardous Substances Regulation  
New York State Dept. of Environmental Conservation  
50 Wolf Road  
Albany, New York 12233
- o Chief  
Hazardous Waste Facilities Branch  
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency  
Region II  
26 Federal Plaza  
New York, New York 12078

Should you wish to discuss this letter, please contact Mr. Palomino.

Sincerely,



Ralph Manna  
Regional Permit Administrator  
New York State Department of  
Environmental Conservation  
Region 3

RM:MD:bz

Enclosures: Permit Applicant's Guidance Manual  
EAF  
Technical Completeness Checklist  
Information Regarding Releases Form

cc: w/o enc. - Stanley Siegel, EPA, Region II  
Paul R. Counterman, NYSDEC, Central Office  
James Reidy, NYSDEC, Region 3, White Plains  
William Steidle, NYSDEC - DRA

## HUDSON RIVER BASIN

01375000 CROTON RIVER AT NEW CROTON DAM, NEAR CROTON-ON-HUDSON, NY

LOCATION.--Lat 41°13'32", long 73°51'32", Westchester County, Hydrologic Unit 02030101, on left bank 1,000 ft downstream from New Croton Dam, and 1.8 mi northeast of Croton-On-Hudson.

DRAINAGE AREA.--378 mi<sup>2</sup>.

PERIOD OF RECORD.--August 1933 to current year. Prior to Oct. 1, 1941, published as "at Quaker Bridge," (low-flow records at this site are not equivalent owing to well pumpage upstream). Fragmentary records published during August 1933 to September 1941 for "at Cornell Dam near Croton" and "at New Croton near Croton" are equivalent. Oct. 1, 1941 to Sept. 30, 1955 published as "at New Croton Dam near Croton".

GAGE.--Water-stage recorder and concrete control. Elevation of gage is 50 ft above National Geodetic Vertical Datum of 1929, from topographic map. Prior to Oct. 1, 1941, supplementary water-stage recorder and concrete control at site 1.1 mi downstream at Quaker Bridge.

REMARKS.--Records good above 200 ft<sup>3</sup>/s and poor below. Entire flow, except for periods of spilling and releases to augment Croton-on-Hudson water supply, diverted from New Croton Reservoir for municipal supply of City of New York. Several measurements of water temperature were made during the year.

EXTREMES FOR PERIOD OF RECORD.--Maximum discharge, 45,400 ft<sup>3</sup>/s, Oct. 16, 1955, gage height, 18.44 ft, from floodmarks, from rating curve extended above 9,700 ft<sup>3</sup>/s, on basis of slope-area measurements of peak flow; minimum daily discharge, 0.1 ft<sup>3</sup>/s, Mar. 14, 1965.

EXTREMES FOR CURRENT YEAR.--Maximum discharge, 1,690 ft<sup>3</sup>/s, May 20, gage height, 4.16 ft; minimum daily, 11 ft<sup>3</sup>/s, Aug. 5-17, Sept. 26.

DISCHARGE, IN CUBIC FEET PER SECOND, WATER YEAR OCTOBER 1987 TO SEPTEMBER 1988  
MEAN VALUES

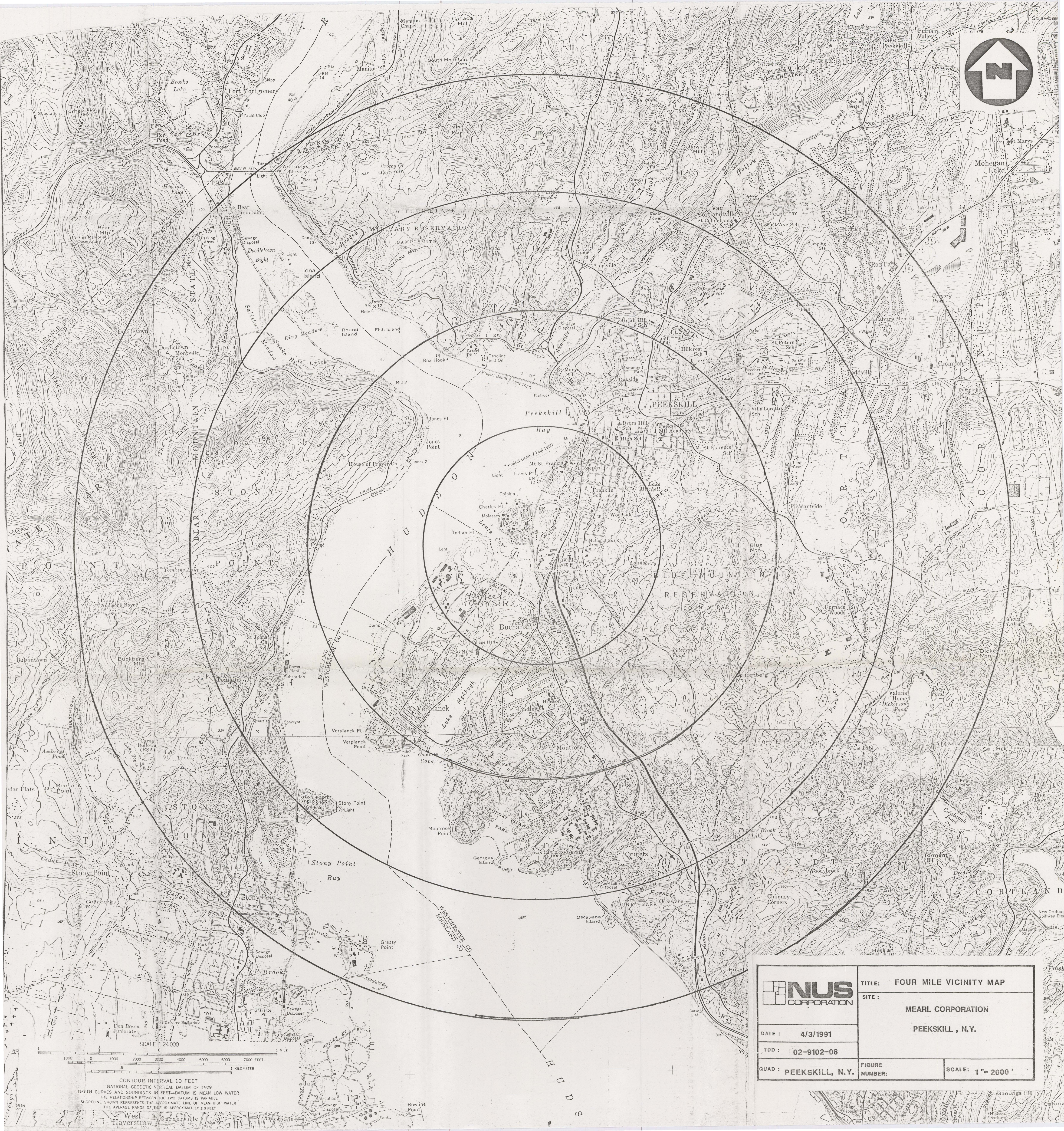
DAY	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP
1	185	169	657	170	228	496	425	297	321	23	23	14
2	163	150	510	188	509	453	396	267	280	23	21	14
3	185	138	438	175	1000	465	369	241	186	23	21	14
4	652	129	466	203	917	778	368	209	181	23	15	14
5	620	122	500	184	801	1260	383	199	161	23	11	14
6	370	120	411	155	665	965	350	301	160	23	11	14
7	334	134	358	139	543	842	339	340	116	23	11	14
8	282	146	311	153	463	828	335	273	94	23	11	14
9	224	159	288	160	409	799	333	228	112	23	11	14
10	196	259	280	133	364	873	300	221	107	23	11	13
11	207	531	298	114	335	837	228	243	90	23	11	13
12	210	478	307	106	538	774	176	267	86	23	11	13
13	195	394	304	108	654	757	169	235	71	23	11	25
14	169	431	283	e100	541	757	159	279	59	23	11	40
15	167	441	322	e94	477	712	165	231	37	23	11	34
16	166	400	523	e90	633	664	186	188	26	23	11	23
17	161	369	496	e98	705	618	165	289	26	23	11	19
18	162	412	369	e120	649	566	155	643	21	22	12	19
19	157	409	301	e210	631	524	173	1440	21	22	12	21
20	139	361	366	326	1210	478	154	1570	21	22	12	23
21	155	337	444	478	1360	420	139	1170	22	22	12	30
22	152	274	396	475	963	373	125	877	22	22	12	25
23	136	220	344	382	876	338	120	823	22	23	12	16
24	126	220	314	329	961	326	123	817	22	25	13	12
25	119	229	310	348	824	342	117	914	23	24	12	15
26	115	234	338	448	689	485	106	1010	23	23	12	11
27	128	229	305	344	637	830	98	755	23	22	12	12
28	876	194	279	262	596	721	259	621	23	23	12	15
29	614	230	292	212	539	613	325	527	23	30	13	15
30	333	553	253	191	---	538	323	440	23	28	14	12
31	223	---	185	192	---	484	---	367	---	23	14	---
TOTAL	7921	8472	11248	6687	19717	19916	7063	16282	2402	722	397	532
MEAN	256	282	363	216	680	642	235	525	80.1	23.3	12.8	17.7
MAX	876	553	657	478	1360	1260	425	1570	321	30	23	40
MIN	115	120	185	90	228	326	98	188	21	22	11	11


CAL YR 1987 TOTAL 189107 MEAN 518 MAX 10000 MIN 19  
WTR YR 1988 TOTAL 101359 MEAN 277 MAX 1570 MIN 11

e Estimated

**REFERENCE NO. 27**





	TITLE: FOUR MILE VICINITY MAP		
	SITE: MEARL CORPORATION		
DATE: 4/3/1991	PEEKSKILL, N.Y.		
DDD: 02-9102-08	FIGURE NUMBER:		
QUAD: PEEKSKILL, N.Y.	SCALE: 1" = 2000'		

SCALE 1:24,000

1 000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000 7000 FEET

1 MILE

0 5 10 KILOMETER

CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET  
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929  
DEPTH CURVES AND SOUNDINGS IN FEET—DATUM IS MEAN LOW WATER  
THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE TWO DATUMS IS VARIABLE  
SHORELINE SHOWN REPRESENTS THE APPROXIMATE LINE OF MEAN HIGH WATER  
THE AVERAGE RANGE OF TIDE IS APPROXIMATELY 2 FEET



**REFERENCE NO. 28**

## NUS CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

TELECON NOTE

CONTROL NO.:

02-9102-08

DATE:

6/25/91

TIME:

2:30 pm

DISTRIBUTION:

BETWEEN:

Peekskill Water Superintendent

OF:

Peekskill  
Water Dept.

PHONE:

(914) 737-3400

AND:

Karen Schmidt

(NUS)

DISCUSSION:

No community or private wells are being used in the Peekskill area. All potable water is supplied to Peekskill is from the Wiccopee Reservoir, which has been in use since the mid 1980's. The reservoir which is located just North East of "Peekskill City" serves an estimated 60,000 people.

ACTION ITEMS:



REFERENCE NO. 29

DATE: 07/09/91

## USGS - Water Resources Division

MEARL

PAGE 1a

LATITUDE (DEGREES)	LONGITUDE (DEGREES)	OWNER	DEPTH DRILLED (FEET)	STATIC WATER LEVEL (FEET)	TOP OF OPEN INTERVAL (FEET)	BOTTOM OF OPEN INTERVAL (FEET)	AQUIFER CODE	LITHOLOGY CODE
411307	0735439	LEVINS H.	--	--	--	--	112SAND	SAND
411309	0735440	BENEDICT M. H.	--	--	--	--	BEDROCK	GNSS
411321	0735447	CAVANAUGH E.	--	--	--	--	BEDROCK	GNSS
411340	0735520	CITY Y.N.C.A. NEW YORK	--	--	--	--	BEDROCK	GNSS
411343	0735319	LAHM A. W.	--	--	--	--	BEDROCK	SCST
411348	0735406	BROWN DAVIS	--	--	--	--	BEDROCK	GNSS
411350	0735434	KEESLER JEFFREY	--	--	--	--	112SGL	SOGL
411359	0735536	RIPLEY EDWIN	--	--	--	--	BEDROCK	LMSN
411359	0735536	RIPLEY EDWIN	--	--	--	--	BEDROCK	LMSN
411359	0735536	RIPLEY EDWIN	--	--	--	--	BEDROCK	LMSN
411402	0735326	BROOK, INC. MOODY	--	--	--	--	112SDGV	SOGL
411401	0735434	LASTIQUE C.	--	--	--	--	BEDROCK	IGNS
411410	0735323	MURPHY E.	--	--	--	--	BEDROCK	IGNS
411415	0735316	MERTENS H.	--	--	--	--	110QNR	--
411418	0735650	WAGENHALS L. A.	--	--	--	--	BEDROCK	IGNS
411421	0735328	PECKERMAN F.	--	--	--	--	BEDROCK	IGNS
411423	0735259	MYERS H.	--	--	--	--	BEDROCK	IGNS
411425	0735354	MERTENS R. H.	--	--	--	--	110QNR	--
411431	0735425	LUBIN L.	--	--	--	--	BEDROCK	IGNS
411432	0735643	MORGAN C. D.	--	--	--	--	110QNR	--
411436	0735229	LINDENAU JAMES	--	--	--	--	112TCLL	TELL
411439	0735310	PETERS A.	--	--	--	--	110QNR	--
411507	0735408	BAKER H. B. — <i>Off 4000 feet from site.</i>	--	--	--	--	110QNR	--
411541	0735619	CONKLIN A. E.	--	--	--	--	BEDROCK	IGNS
411556	0735234	BORDEN CO WALTER — <i>3,250 feet from site</i>	--	--	--	--	BEDROCK	IGNS
411600	0735711	POINT PARK INDIAN	--	--	--	--	BEDROCK	SCST
411605	0735220	FRESOLAND WILLIAM	--	--	--	--	BEDROCK	IGNS
411611	0735710	--	193	--	--	--	--	--
411614	0735354	LANDSBURY F. J.	--	--	--	--	BEDROCK	IGNS
411620	0735250	HOLLOWICK L. F.	--	--	--	--	BEDROCK	IGNS
411626	0735624	DEANDS, INC. STANDARD	--	--	--	--	BEDROCK	IGNS
411636	0735349	LODER K.	--	--	--	--	112TCLL	TELL
411647	0735415	CO PARK CONY. WESTCHESTER	--	--	--	--	112SAND	SAND
411721	0735403	ESTATE BIRD	--	--	--	--	112TCLL	TILL
411723	0735552	WILLIAMS J. H.	--	--	--	--	112SDGV	SOGL
411725	0735333	TODD W.	--	--	--	--	110QNR	--
411725	0735453	ICE CREAM CO. HORTON	--	--	--	--	BEDROCK	ROCK
411728	0735532	DONOHUE V. J.	--	--	--	--	112SDGV	GRVL
411732	0735512	PEEKSKILL CITY OF	--	--	--	--	112SAND	SAND
							112SDGV	GRVL

DATE: 07/09/91

HEARL

PAGE 1b

LATITUDE (DEGREES)	LONGITUDE (DEGREES)	DISCHARGE (GPM)	PRIMARY USE OF WATER	OTHER IDENTIFIER
411307	0735439	--	L	WE 256
411309	0735440	10.0	H	WE 257
411321	0735447	4.50	H	WE 234
411340	0735520	--	H	WE 235
411343	0735319	10.0	H	WE 224
411348	0735406	12.0	H	WE 222
411350	0735434	5.00	H	WE 262
411359	0735536	1.00	L	WE 345
411359	0735536	12.0	L	WE 346
411359	0735536	.50	F	WE 347
411402	0735323	60.0	F	WE 231
411401	0735434	5.00	F	WE 258
411410	0735323	3.00	F	WE 229
411415	0735316	--	L	WE 233
411418	0735650	.20	F	WE 237
411421	0735328	6.00	H	WE 232
411423	0735250	2.50	H	WE 230
411425	0735354	--	H	WE 228
411431	0735425	7.00	U	WE 263
411432	0735643	--	U	WE 236
411436	0735229	--	H	WE 390
411459	0735310	7.00	L	WE 221
411507	0735403	--	H	WE 268
411541	0735619	30.0	U	WE 244
411556	0735234	11.0	H	WE 343
411600	0735711	4.00	H	WE 245
411605	0735220	5.00	H	WE 265
411611	0735710	--	-	WE 246
411614	0735354	2.00	F	WE 1296
411620	0735250	1.50	F	WE 259
411626	0735624	25.0	U	WE 261
411636	0735349	--	U	WE 277
411647	0735415	--	F	WE 260
411721	0735403	--	F	WE 278
411723	0735552	--	H	WE 279
411725	0735333	--	U	WE 271
411725	0735453	100	J	WE 1409
411728	0735532	--	U	WE 270
411732	0735512	--	U	WE 1410

DATE: 07/09/91

MEARL

PAGE 2a

LATITUDE (DEGREES)	LONGITUDE (DEGREES)	OWNER	DEPTH DRILLED (FEET)	STATIC WATER LEVEL (FEET)	TOP OF OPEN INTERVAL (FEET)	BOTTOM OF OPEN INTERVAL (FEET)	AQUIFER CODE	LITH- OLOGY CODE
411735	0735524	WORKS, INC. ABELE'S BOTT	--	--	--	--	BEDROCK	DORT
411739	0735608	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
411744	0735357	TURNER L.	--	--	--	--	110QRNR	--
411746	0735606	--	112	--	--	--	--	--
411744	0735649	BULK PLANT ESSO	--	--	--	--	112SDGV	GRVL
411756	0735332	PETER'S SCHOOL SAINT	--	--	--	--	BEDROCK	GRNT
411756	0735635	--	60	--	--	--	--	--
411756	0735635	NATIONAL GUARD NEW YORK	--	--	--	--	112SAND	SAND
411757	0735635	--	60	--	--	--	--	--
411757	0735635	--	70	--	--	--	--	--
411757	0735635	--	80	--	--	--	--	--
411755	0735709	JN-THE-HUDSON OLDSTONE-	--	--	--	--	BEDROCK	GNSS
411757	0735249	BEIGEL GEORGE	--	--	--	--	BEDROCK	GRNT
411758	0735635	--	106	--	--	--	--	--
411758	0735635	--	105	--	--	--	--	--
411759	0735635	NATIONAL GUARD NEW YORK	--	--	--	--	112SAND	SAND
411800	0735345	MCFAODEN L. E.	--	--	--	--	BEDROCK	GRNT
411803	0735458	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
411805	0735332	CAMPFIELD G. D.	--	--	--	--	BEDROCK	GRNT
411818	0735300	SCALZO F. J.	--	--	--	--	112TILL	TILL
411818	0735453	STONE CORP. CORTLAND	--	--	--	--	112SDGV	SDGL
411815	0735539	SZABO GUSTAZ	--	--	--	--	BEDROCK	ROCK
411821	0735446	--	--	--	--	--	BEDROCK	SLTE
411819	0735532	BERSANI J.	--	--	--	--	BEDROCK	SLTE
411819	0735306	BROWN MILLARD	--	--	--	--	110QRNR	--
411830	0735507	CFANFORD A.L.	--	--	--	--	BEDROCK	ROCK
411828	0735545	GOLDBERG J.	--	--	--	--	BEDROCK	SLTE
411832	0735419	MIKULAK JOHN	--	--	--	--	BEDROCK	GNSS
411843	0735454	SAMUELSON F.W.	--	--	--	--	112SDGV	SDGL
411845	0735505	--	--	--	--	--	BEDROCK	SLTE
411845	0735554	BEISSER E.R.	--	--	--	--	--	--
411849	0735558	--	--	--	--	--	BEDROCK	GNSS
411848	0735553	TURCI JOSEPH	--	--	--	--	BEDROCK	GNSS
411848	0735449	PETERS A.	--	--	--	--	BEDROCK	SLTE
411854	0735514	SINGER F.L.	--	--	--	--	112TILL	TILL
411907	0735504	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
411908	0735606	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
411910	0735500	--	15	--	--	--	--	--

DATE: 07/09/91

MEARL

PAGE 2b

LATITUDE (DEGREES)	LONGITUDE (DEGREES)	DISCHARGE (GPM)	PRIMARY USE OF WATER	OTHER IDENTIFIER
411735	0735524	--	U	WE 249
411739	0735608	--	H	SP 60
411744	0735357	--	H	WE 273
411746	0735606	--	-	WE 1356
411744	0735649	100	N	WE 600
411756	0735332	12.0	H	WE 276
411756	0735635	--	-	WE 1167
411756	0735635	63.0	H	WE 1166
411757	0735635	--	-	WE 1168
411757	0735635	--	-	WE 1169
411757	0735635	--	-	WE 1170
411753	0735709	15.0	H	WE 635
411757	0735249	2.00	H	WE 280
411755	0735635	--	-	WE 1171
411753	0735635	--	-	WE 1172
411759	0735635	63.0	H	WE 1173
411803	0735345	2.00	C	WE 275
411803	0735458	--	H	SP 61
411805	0735332	4.00	U	WE 269
411818	0735300	--	H	WE 274
411818	0735453	15.0	U	WE 248
411818	0735339	25.0	H	WE 632
411821	0735446	--	H	SP 59
411819	0735532	25.0	H	WE 631
411819	0735306	--	U	WE 272
411830	0735507	2.00	H	WE 630
411828	0735545	--	C	WE 629
411832	0735419	3.00	H	WE 627
411843	0735454	.50	H	WE 619
411845	0735505	--	H	SP 15
411845	0735554	.60	H	WE 613
411849	0735558	--	H	WE 2105
411848	0735553	1.50	H	WE 614
411848	0735449	.50	H	WE 620
411854	0735514	5.00	H	WE 626
411907	0735504	--	H	SP 16
411908	0735606	--	H	WE 2111
411910	0735500	--	-	WE 617

LATITUDE (DEGREES)	LONGITUDE (DEGREES)	OWNER	DEPTH DRILLED (FEET)	STATIC WATER LEVEL (FEET)	TOP OF OPEN INTERVAL (FEET)	BOTTOM OF OPEN INTERVAL (FEET)	AQUIFER CODE	LITH- OLOGY CODE
411907	0735555	DALE T.	--	--	--	--	BEDROCK	DORT
411913	0735618	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
411915	0735425	FERRARA CHARLES	--	--	--	--	BEDROCK	SLTE
411913	0735633	KUMMER GEORGE	--	--	--	--	BEDROCK	GNSS
411921	0735439	MAHL C.W.	--	--	--	--	BEDROCK	SLTE
411924	0735424	DRAZDYK NICK	--	--	--	--	BEDROCK	SLTE
411933	0735421	WERT JAMES	--	--	--	--	BEDROCK	SLTE
411935	0735555	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
411935	0735637	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
411934	0735439	ZELIPH ALFRED	--	--	--	--	BEDROCK	LMSN

DATE: 07/09/91

NEARL

PAGE 3b

LATITUDE (DEGREES)	LONGITUDE (DEGREES)	DISCHARGE (GPM)	PRIMARY USE OF WATER	OTHER IDENTIFIER
411907	0735555	1.50	H	VE 615
411913	0735618	--	H	VE 2110
411915	0735425	4.00	H	VE 634
411913	0735633	6.00	H	VE 616
411921	0735439	3.00	H	VE 633
411924	0735424	8.00	H	VE 621
411933	0735421	1.00	H	VE 622
411935	0735555	--	H	WE 2112
411935	0735607	--	H	SP 17
411934	0735439	2.00	H	WE 613

finished.

7/9

1.41 USE OF WATER

\*\* (SW0341/024 - SECONDARY-KEY CHAR X in 413):

Enter the code indicating the principal use of water from the site. If water from the site is used for more than one purpose, enter the principal use here and enter the subordinate uses in the following two fields. The codes and their meanings are:

A - air conditioning	I - irrigation	R - recreation
B - bottling	J - industrial (cooling)	S - stock
C - commercial	K - mining	T - institution
D - dewater	M - medicinal	U - unused
E - power	N - industrial	Y - desalination
F - fire	P - public supply	Z - other (explain in remarks)
H - domestic	L - aquaculture	

(A) Air conditioning refers to water supply used solely or principally for heating or cooling a building. Water used to cool industrial machinery belongs in the industrial category, not in the air-conditioning category.

(B) Bottling refers to the storage of water in bottles and use of the water for potable purposes (see Medicinal).

(C) Commercial use refers to use by a business establishment that does not fabricate or produce a product. Filling stations and motels are examples of commercial establishments. If some product is manufactured, assembled, remodeled, or otherwise fabricated, use of water for that plant should be considered industrial, even though the water is not used directly in the product or in the manufacture of the product.

(D) Dewatering means the water is pumped for dewatering a construction or mining site, or to lower the water table for agricultural purposes. In this respect, it differs from a drainage well that is used to drain surface water underground. If the main purpose for which the water is withdrawn is to provide drainage, dewatering should be indicated even though the water may be discharged into an irrigation ditch and subsequently used to irrigate land.

(E) Power generation refers to use of water for generation of any type of power.

(F) Fire protection refers to the principal use of the water and should be indicated if the site was constructed principally for this purpose, even though the water may be used at times to supply-



(C) Dewatering means the water is pumped for dewatering a construction or mining site, or to lower the water table for agricultural purposes. In this respect, it differs from a drainage well that is used to drain surface water underground. If the main purpose for which the water is withdrawn is to provide drainage, dewatering should be indicated even though the water may be discharged into an irrigation ditch and subsequently used to irrigate land. 7/9

(L) Power generation refers to use of water for generation of any type of power.

(F) Fire protection refers to the principal use of the water and should be indicated if the site was constructed principally for this purpose even though the water may be used at times to supplement an industrial or defense supply, to irrigate a golf course, fill a swimming pool, or for other use.

(H) Domestic use is water used to supply household needs, principally for drinking, cooking, washing, and sanitary purposes, but including watering a lawn and caring for a few pets. Most domestic wells will be at suburban or farm homes, but wells supplying small quantities of water for domestic purposes for one-classroom schools, turnpike gates, and similar installations, should be in the domestic category.

(I) Irrigation refers to the use of water to irrigate cultivated

## 1.2

### TYPE II

plants. Most irrigation sites will supply water for farm crops, but the category should include wells used to water the grounds of schools, industrial plants, or cemeteries, if more than a small amount of water is pumped and that is the sole use of the water.

(J) Industrial (cooling) refers to a water supply used solely for industrial cooling.

(K) Mining refers to a water supply used solely for mining purposes.

(M) Medical refers to water purported to have therapeutic value. Water may be used for bathing and/or drinking. If use of water is mainly because of its claimed therapeutic value, use this category even though the water is bottled.

(N) Industrial use is within a plant that manufactures or fabricates a product. The water may or may not be incorporated into the

7/91

plants. Most irrigation sites will supply water for farm crops, but the category should include wells used to water the grounds of schools, industrial plants, or cemeteries, if more than a small amount of water is pumped and that is the sole use of the water.

- (J) Industrial (cooling) refers to a water supply used solely for industrial cooling.
- (K) Mining refers to a water supply used solely for mining purposes.
- (M) Medicinal refers to water purported to have therapeutic value. Water may be used for bathing and/or drinking. If use of water is mainly because of its claimed therapeutic value, use this category even though the water is bottled.
- (N) Industrial use is within a plant that manufactures or fabricates a product. The water may or may not be incorporated into the product being manufactured. Industrial water may be used to cool machinery, to provide sanitary facilities for employees, to air-condition the plant, and to irrigate the ground at the plant.
- (P) Public Supply use is water that is pumped and distributed to several homes. Such supplies may be owned by a municipality or community, a water district, or a private concern. In most States, public supplies are regulated by departments of health which enforce minimum safety and sanitary requirements. If the system supplies five or more homes, it should be considered a public supply, as four or less classify use as domestic. Water supplies for trailer or summer camps with five or more living units should be in this category, but motels and hotels are classified as commercial. Most public supply systems also furnish water for a variety of other uses, such as industrial, institutional, and commercial.
- (Q) Aquaculture refers to a water supply used solely for aquaculture, such as fish farms.
- (R) Recreation refers to water discharged into pools, or channels which are dammed downstream to form pools, for swimming, boating, fishing, ice rinks, and other recreational uses.
- (S) Stock Supply refers to the watering of livestock.
- (T) Institutional refers to water used in the maintenance and operation of institutions such as large schools, universities, hospitals, rest homes, or similar installations. Owners of institutions may be individuals, corporations, churches, or

product. The water may or may not be used to cool product being manufactured. Industrial water may be used to cool machinery, to provide sanitary facilities for employees, to air-condition the plant, and to irrigate the ground at the plant.

7/9/

- (P) Public Supply use is water that is pumped and distributed to several homes. Such supplies may be owned by a municipality or community, a water district, or a private concern. In most States, public supplies are regulated by departments of health which enforce minimum safety and sanitary requirements. If the system supplies five or more homes, it should be considered a public supply, as four or less classify use as domestic. Water supplies for trailer or summer camps with five or more living units should be in this category, but motels and hotels are classified as commercial. Most public supply systems also furnish water for a variety of other uses, such as industrial, institutional, and commercial.
- (Q) Aquaculture refers to a water supply used solely for aquaculture, such as fish farms.
- (R) Recreation refers to water discharged into pools, or channels which are dammed downstream to form pools, for swimming, boating, fishing, ice rinks, and other recreational uses.
- (S) Stock Supply refers to the watering of livestock.
- (T) Institutional refers to water used in the maintenance and operation of institutions such as large schools, universities, hospitals, rest homes, or similar installations. Owners of institutions may be individuals, corporations, churches, or governmental units.
- (U) Unused means water is not being removed from the site for one of the purposes described above. A test hole, oil or gas well, drainage, drainage, observation, or waste-disposal well will be in this category.

Do not use this classification for an irrigation, domestic, stock, or other well during 'off season' or temporary periods of nonuse. The use of water from a newly constructed site should be confirmed as the use for which it is intended even though it may not yet be in use when inventoried.

REFERENCE NO. 30

CONTROL NO.:

02-9/02-08-PA

DATE:

July 8, 1991

TIME:

10:50

DISTRIBUTION:

Mearl Corporation

BETWEEN:

Town Clerk

OF:

Stony Point  
Town Clerks office

PHONE:

(914) 86-2716

AND:

Susan S. Hodgkiss

(NUS)

DISCUSSION:

I called to inquire about water usage in the Stony Point area. I was told that most people get their water from the Spring Valley Water Department which is part of the Hackensack system - water is supplied by Reservoirs. Some people in the rural areas are on private wells. She didn't know how many people. Said the Superintendent might know however he was not in at the moment.

ACTION ITEMS:

Susan S. Hodgkiss 7/8/91

REFERENCE NO. 31

## NUS CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

TELECON NOTE

CONTROL NO.:

02-9102-08

DATE:

July 8, 1991

TIME:

1:45

DISTRIBUTION:

Mearl Corporation

BETWEEN:

Louise Doyle

OF: Westchester County Health  
Water Supply

PHONE:

(914) 285-6078

AND:

Susan Hodgkiss

(NUS)

DISCUSSION:

Ms Doyle returned my call regarding groundwater use in Peekskill, Cortlandt area. She informed me that there are no public supply wells in Peekskill. There are private wells in the area outside the city and in Cortlandt. The remainder of the population gets their water from the Consolidated Water Dept which gets their water from the City of Peekskill. She has no knowledge of wells being used for commercial or irrigation purposes. Permit are not required for these types of wells.

ACTION ITEMS:

Susan Hodgkiss

REFERENCE NO. 32



CONTROL NO.:

02-9102-06-PA

DATE:

July 8, 1991

TIME:

11:10

DISTRIBUTION:

Mearl Corporation

BETWEEN:

Richard Orfeld

OF:

Spring Valley  
Water Department

PHONE:

(914) 429-8849

AND:

Susan S. Hodgkiss

(NUS)

DISCUSSION:

11:10 I spoke with Mr. Orfeld briefly about groundwater usage in the area of Stony Point. He told me that they have groundwater sites south of Cedar Pond Brook and they have surface water intakes along Cedar Pond Brook. Mr. Orfeld had to go but said he would call back.

July 9, 1991

8:38

Called back to speak with Richard. He wasn't in so I spoke with Chris. He told me that Stony Point supplies their clients with a surface water plant in Stony Point and a groundwater well located on Fairmont in Hapstead (which is greater than 4 miles from the site). He informed me that quite a few people are on private well however he didn't know the exact number. Groundwater is also used for commerce.

ACTION ITEMS:

July 15, 1991 Mr. Orfeld called back. He informed me that 3,000 people have private wells however none are located in the Jones point area.

REFERENCE NO. 33

CONTROL NO.:

02-9102-08

DATE:

7/9/91

TIME:

9:45

DISTRIBUTION:

BETWEEN:

Ed Delany

OF:

West Chester Health Dept.

PHONE:

(914) 241-3900

AND:

Karen Schmidt

(NUS)

DISCUSSION:

Spoke with Ed Delany regarding the storm drains in the Peekskill area.

Storm drains in the Peekskill area are connected into sewerlines which lead to a sewer treatment plant (located North of Peekskill "city limits") where it is treated and discharged into the Annville Creek. When asked about stormlines on Lower South Street, he referred me to Harry Nardicchia at the Public Works Dept.

ACTION ITEMS:

**REFERENCE NO. 34**

**NUS CORPORATION  
SUPERFUND DIVISION**

**PROJECT NOTES**

TO: Mearl Corporation File DATE: July 11, 1991  
 FROM: Susan S. Hodgkiss COPIES: \_\_\_\_\_  
 SUBJECT: Population served by wells within 4 miles of the site  
 REFERENCE: USGS well log data and Topographic Maps

<u>Distance (mile)</u>	<u>Number of wells</u>	<u>Total population*</u>
<u>0 - 1/4</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>—</u>
<u>1/4 - 1/2</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>—</u>
<u>1/2 - 1</u>	<u>2 Resident</u>	<u>8</u>
<u>1 - 2</u>	<u>2 Resident</u> <u>2 Camp Smith Military Res</u> <u>1 Community Park well</u>	<u>8</u> <u>267</u> <u>0</u>
<u>2 - 3</u>	<u>18 Resident</u> <u>1 School</u>	<u>69</u> <u>13</u>
<u>3 - 4</u>	<u>32 Resident</u>	<u>122</u>
<u>total</u>		<u>475</u>

\*Population numbers have been calculated using the following equation:  

$$\# \text{wells} \times 3.8 \text{ persons} = \text{population total (totals have been rounded)}$$

- ① Resident at Camp Smith are only there on a temporary basis therefore they are not count. However, there are approximately 267 permanent full-time workers and are included in the groundwater population.
- ② This well is used by students and teachers on a regular basis and should be included in the total population on groundwater. However population figures for this school are unavailable therefore, a conservative value of 1 has been assigned.
- ③ This well is located in a Community Park and not used on a regular basis therefore it is not considered in the total population.

REFERENCE NO. 35

CONTROL NO.:

02-9102

DATE:

July 10, 1991

TIME:

1:30 pm

DISTRIBUTION:

Neorl Corporation

BETWEEN:

Camp Smith Military Reservation

OF:

PHONE:

(914) 737-2111

AND:

Susan S. Hodgkins

(NUS)

DISCUSSION:

I spoke with the Commande in Charge at Camp Smith in regard to the number of people who work and live on the camp. He informed me that there are 267 full-time permanent workers at the Camp. There are no permanent residents however, there could be anywhere from 5 to 2,000 people living at the camp at any given time.

ACTION ITEMS:

Susan S. Hodgkins  
7/10/91

**REFERENCE NO. 36**



CONTROL NO.:

02-9102-04

DATE:

July 12, 1991

TIME:

3:30

DISTRIBUTION:

BETWEEN:

Norman McBrie

OF:

NYDEC  
Fisheries & Wildlife

PHONE:

(914) 255-5453

AND:

Karen Schmidt

(NUS)

DISCUSSION:

Spoke with Mr. McBrie about the fisheries on the Hudson River & surrounding rivers & streams. Recreational fishing is done on the Hudson River, Lake & surrounding meadows, and Kent's Cove. Mr. McBrie could not help me with the flow rates of these streams.

Armsville creek is not used as a fishery.

ACTION ITEMS:

REFERENCE NO. 37

CONTROL NO.:

02-9102-08

DATE:

7/9/91

TIME:

10:00

DISTRIBUTION:

BETWEEN:

Larry Nardecchia

OF: Lead Engineer  
Public Works

PHONE:

(914) 737-3400

AND:

Karen Schmidt

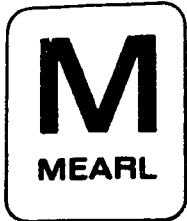
(NUS)

DISCUSSION:

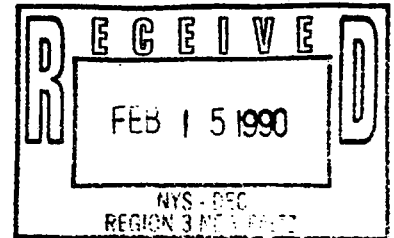
Called Larry Nardecchia, he was unable to speak with me, but I was connected with Richard Demarkos (Asst. Engineer) Spoke with him about storm drains located on Lower South Street. From what he could recall, there is a storm drain located in front of the existing building at 1057 Lower South Street. He also stated the line was a sanitary line which use to lead to the Peekskill Sanitary treatment plant but might have been cut off years back. To date, he thinks all water runoff might be discharged into the Hudson River. He also stated that underground maps for that area are very vague and inaccurate, but we were more than welcomed to come and look at them.

ACTION ITEMS:

**REFERENCE NO. 38**



## The Mearl Corporation



February 5, 1990

Kelly C. Cloyd  
Assistant Engineering Geologist  
NYSDEC  
21 South Putt Corners Road  
New Paltz, NY 12561

Dear Mr. Cloyd:

I am replying to your letter to Mr. Terry Hughes, dated Jan. 29, 1990. We were aware of the potential contamination at the neighboring Peekskill Plaza Shopping Center.

I am attaching a site plan showing all the locations on Mearl Corporation's facility where we have made soil and/or groundwater tests. All of the data that Mr. Hughes has obtained for each point is appended.

We have reviewed all this data. We ask you do the same. Our analysis concluded that The Mearl Corporation did not release solvents to the soil. As you know we have just installed four monitoring wells in the area around Mearl's former tank farm. The data for these tests will not be final for some time.

The (incomplete) information we have concerning the toluene and xylene contamination at the Peekskill Plaza site again leads us to the conclusion that the finding at that location is unrelated to Mearl Corporation activities. This is mainly based upon:

- 1) our belief that any toluene/xylene release from our plant would have also contained appreciable amounts of other organic chemicals (e.g., alcohol).
- 2) the lack of information supplied on other tests made along the Mearl Corporation - Peekskill Plaza boundary.

We request all information available for all tests made on the site, including location, chemical tests run, chemicals found and concentrations found.

When we receive the above information we will be in a position to re-analyze our conclusions. Depending upon that, our response to your request for investigation on the Peekskill Plaza site will have to be made by the Mearl Corporation's management and lawyers. They would be involved in reaching any agreement with their counterparts from Peekskill Plaza.

Very truly yours,

THE MEARL CORPORATION

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Robert E. Eberts", written in a cursive style.

Robert E. Eberts, Ph.D.

REE:fd

XC: TH  
DAP

ATTACHMENT

**REFERENCE NO. 39**

NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION  
DIVISION OF HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES REGULATION

50 Wolf Road  
Albany, New York  
12233

PART 371  
IDENTIFICATION AND LISTING  
OF HAZARDOUS WASTES

Title 6  
of the  
Official Compilation  
of  
Codes, Rules and Regulations

(Statutory Authority: Environmental Conservation  
Law Section 27-0903.1)

December 25, 1988



# Appendix 24 - Wastes Excluded Under 370.3

Table 1 - Wastes Excluded From Non-Specific Sources

Facility	Address	Waste Description
Kay-Fries, Inc.	Stony Point, NY	Biological aeration lagoon sludge and filter press sludge generated after September 21, 1984, which contain EPA Hazardous Waste Nos. F003 and F005 as well as that disposed of in a holding lagoon as of September 21, 1984.
Falconer Glass Inc.	Falconer, NY	Wastewater treatment sludges from the filter press and magnetic drum separator (Hazardous Waste No. F006) generated from electroplating operations after July 16, 1986.
Keymark Corp.	Fonda, NY	Wastewater treatment sludge (Hazardous Waste No. F019) generated from chemical conversion coating of aluminum after November 27, 1985.
Watervliet Arsenal	Watervliet, NY	Waste treatment sludges (Hazardous Waste Nos. K006) generated from electroplating operations after January 10, 1986.
Mearl Corporation	Peekskill, NY	Wastewater treatment sludge (Hazardous Waste Nos. K006 and K007) generated from the production of chrome oxide green and iron blue pigments after November 27, 1985.